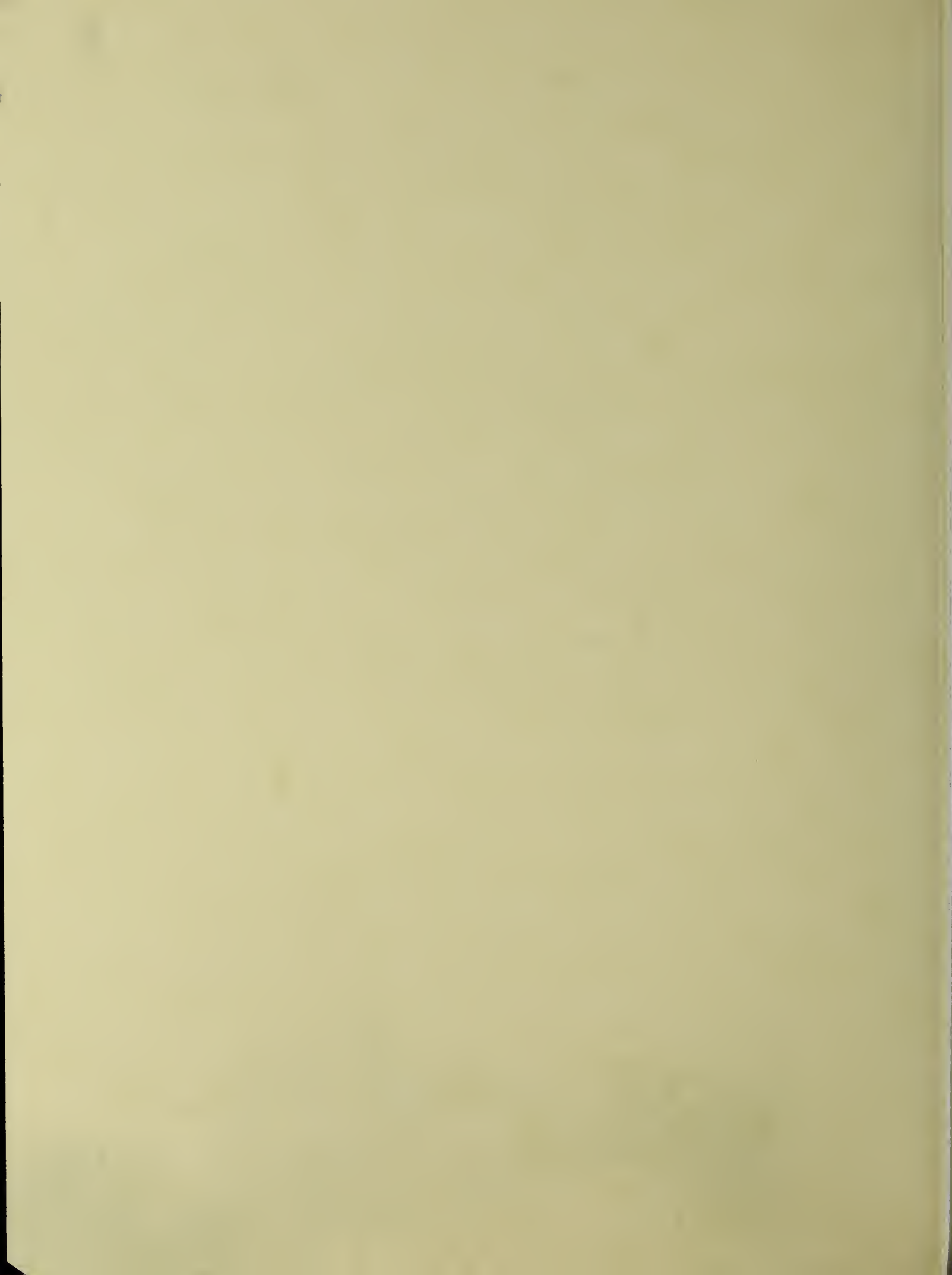


ILLINOIS GOVERNORS
MANSION + ILLINOIS GOVERNORS

DRAWER 12

SPRINGFIELD

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Illinois Springfield

Illinois Governors & Governor's Mansion

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

GOV. S. M. CULLOM'S SPEECH.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. R. W. Diller, president of the society, introduced Gov. S. M. Cullom, who commenced by saying:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am with you to-day in response to an invitation to attend the annual reunion of the old settlers of Sangamon and Menard counties. It is the first time in my life that I have appeared before an audience of old settlers to make an old settlers' speech. I was informed that I was invited to be present, not as governor, but as Shelby M. Cullom. I thank my old friends for the compliment of the invitation and the manner of giving it.

This is an old settlers' meeting. What kind of a meeting could be more enjoyable if we enter into the true spirit of it as we may. Such occasions should be entirely free from unnecessary restraints and conventionalities; every man, woman and child should feel at home. Let the old fashioned hearty friendships be stirred up to-day. Let a spirit of good will be rekindled upon the altar of our hearts.

I come here to have a good time with the people I have lived among now for twenty-eight years. Sometimes I think the influence of our civilization as it grows older, to some extent smothers out that warm-hearted, active sympathizing spirit for our neighbors and friends that used to burn brightly in the hearts of the people of this country. We go along now a days and meet our neighbors, and under the pressure of business and money making and fashion, we scarcely speak to our best friends. The country people are not quite so indifferent. You cherish the habits and friendships of your fathers, but not so to the same extent in our cities. There is not enough of hearty social feeling among the people in these days of high pressure, any where. The result is the very fountains of our better natures are in danger of being dried up. Unless we keep alive our friendships and attachments we will scarcely know after a while whether we have any friends we care

for, and when people get to that point they will surely have no friends who will care for them.

If there is anything that makes life worth the struggle, it is the sympathetic, the social part of our natures, the feeling that all the world is akin, the feeling that there are warm hearts in the breasts of God's noble men and women beating in sympathy with our own. Smother out this part of our natures and the world would be cold and gloomy, and humanity would dwarf into littleness, and soon become utterly selfish and mean. Then, fellow-citizens, old settlers and young, let us renew our friendships to-day, and we will leave here better men and women, feeling better satisfied with ourselves and the world around us.

What is the significance of the term an old settlers' meeting. It does not mean simply a gathering of persons who have lived to a good old age in the community, though many of you who bear the distinction of being an old settler, are now bending beneath the weight of many years, and your ranks, as you have heard to-day, are being thinned each year by the silent reaper. In the sense in which the term is used to-day, it means more—it means a gathering of pioneers in the community. Many of you may justly be called pioneers in this region of country. Pioneers cannot be found in the older states of the east. There the proverbial oldest inhabitant came into the world and passed his life

amid scenes of advanced civilization and crowded population. He sees about him, in his old age, the same familiar objects that crowd the recollection of his youthful days; the home his father lived in he perhaps lives in. The farm where his father, and possibly his grandfather, passed their lives, he is laboring on and getting perhaps a scanty reward for his toil. The stories of hardships endured by the pioneer settlers of those old states live in history and in family tradition, but the men and women enduring the hardships are gone; they are not there to tell the story. Not so in our state. Some of the gray haired men before me to-day have seen this country, now smiling with civilization, in which only bold, hardy spirits, men with brave hearts and strong arms ventured to make a home. When we listen to the statements of these aged men and women, who have lived in Illinois and Sangamon and Menard counties forty, and fifty, and some of them nearly sixty years, who came when, in a large part of the state, the red man made his home, when on our prairies there could scarcely be found the footprints of civilization, and then look about us and see our state vast as an empire, filled with populous cities, covered with fruitful farms, its territory crossed and recrossed by thousands of miles of railroads, and reflect, that the span of a single life has marked all these vast changes, what a suggestion, yes, what an exhibition of rapid growth and progress. Some of you oldest people have seen it all. It has been the growth of fifty years.

I know that much has been said about our rapid growth, but I fancy it is a subject which never ceases to be of interest, and we cannot study it without profit. One of the chief objects of these gatherings is to keep alive the memories of the primitive days of our state and to impress their lessons upon those who are to come after us. I do not think I am a very old man and technically I am not an old settler of Sangamon or Menard county, though when my father and mother came to this state with their family, now nearly fifty-one years ago, and settled in Tazewell county, it was only three years after it was taken off of Sangamon and made a county of itself. So you see, my friends, I am a tolerable old settler after all.

When Sangamon county was organized, in January, 1821, it included all the territory now forming the counties of Sangamon, Menard, Logan, Mason, Tazewell, Woodford and Cass, and parts of the counties of Christian, Macon, McLean, Marshall, Putnam and Morgan; commencing east of Taylorville about eight miles, on the third principal meridian, and running north to the Illinois river, just south of the present city of LaSalle. I could give you the exact boundary, but it is not necessary now. It was about 126 miles long, north and south, and about 75 miles wide at the widest point; shaped a little like an old fashioned flatiron, such as some of you old ladies used to iron the shirts of the old man and the boys, fifty years ago.

The first county judge of Sangamon county was James Latham; the first recorder and clerk was Charles R. Matheny, father of our present county judge. Matheny was the first notary public, John Taylor the first sheriff, Joseph Dickson the first coroner, and James C. Stephenson the first surveyor. Zacharia Peters, Daniel Parkinson, William Dreman, Robert Armstrong, John Kelly, Robert Pease, Abram Simard, Job Fletcher and James Latham, the first justices of the peace. These names are familiar to many of you yet.

The first men who ever resigned office in this county were Matheny, Kelly and Latham. The first election ever held in the county was in 1821, at John Kelly's house. The first road located was from Springfield to Jacksonville. The first bridge was over the Sangamon. In 1829, the state made an appropriation of \$1,000 to improve the navigation of the Sangamon. One steamboat got to Springfield, or as near as the river runs to it, but had to back out in order to get away, which ended the business of navigating the Sangamon.

But I was talking about the changed condition and the growth in this country. "When you and I were young" we found our past time in hunting and fishing, in log rollings, in corn huskings and quilting bees. When the young people forty or fifty years ago danced, they danced, not in a stiff delicate sort of a waltz, but they danced in earnest. Do you remember how long it took the old fiddler to tune up and how impatient you were to begin. In those days everybodys house was open to all and all were welcome, and when we went visiting we went in earnest, taking along the whole family. I think the dinners our mothers used to get up when the friends would come in were better than we often see in these days. Everything cooked was set on the table at once, and everybody helped themselves. In those days when anybody got religion and joined the church, you could hear him tell about it a mile off. The preachers of those days were their own educators and they were mightily in earnest. They meant what they said and said what they meant. The late Peter Cartwright, for example, whose old home in which he lived for more than a half century, is near by. They belonged to the church militant and were as ready for a fight, if that was required to keep down the unruly, as they were for a sermon. They were full of zeal and served the Lord fervently, and helped to sow the seeds of temperance and truth, which are bearing good fruit to-day.

Let us look a little at the history of our state.

Illinois became a sovereign state in 1818 with a population of 50,900 souls. It is now the fourth state in the nation and the census of 1880 shows a population of over three millions. But its present proud position has not been reached unhindered by serious obstacles.

Early in its history, financial troubles encumbered its progress and tested to the utmost the wisdom and sagacity of the statesmen of that day. Many of you older men remember well the dark days when a cloud of debt hung over us that for a time seemed as though it would break in an overwhelming storm, when muttered talk of repudiation became almost outspoken. But you remember how those mutterings were smothered, how the legislature and the people declared in favor of the honest discharge of all just obligations. And to-day, as a state, we may proudly look the world in the face for we owe no man.

The vast system of internal improvements which involved the state so deeply in debt, the digging of the canal and the attempt at building railroads has been

looked upon as a great error on the part of the statesmen of those days, and while it is true they undertook enterprises out of all proportion to their resources, time has, in a measure, vindicated the far reaching wisdom of their acts, for our rapid growth and development are, in no small degree, due to these improvements.

The privations which the early settlers in eastern states endured and which are recorded in history were repeated in the experience of those who ventured to make a home in Illinois in its earlier days. But the Jesuit missionaries who came first to Illinois with the purpose of Christianizing the Indians, and the traders and adventurers who soon followed them, reported a land fairer and more blessed in soil and climate than any under the sun, and so bold hardy men were willing to brave the dangers and hardships of a frontier life in order to live in and develop a land so fair. It was not, however, until the 20's and 30's that the development of Illinois fairly began. By that time the hunters suit and coon-skin cap had given away to the homespun garments; villages and soon cities had taken the place of the Indian camp. A few school houses were built which supplied the bare necessities of the people. In 1825 the state first undertook the establishment of common schools by appropriating \$2 out of every hundred of state revenue for school purposes, which was divided pro rata between the counties as now. The free school system amounted to very little, however, until in 1855 when a new start was taken. We have a grand system now. We have 41,964 public schools in the state, over 22,000 school teachers and 704,104 pupils. Up to the year 1850 Illinois had only one railroad, 55 miles long. In 1823 Chicago was a village of about 164 people. Governor Reynolds, I believe, described it as a little village on Lake Michigan in Pike county.

A story is told of Governor Reynolds, that when he opened the first circuit court as judge in his county, the sheriff went into the court yard and said, "Boys, come in, our John is going to hold court." I believe it is related of him also that when he had to pronounce a sentence of death upon a man found guilty of murder, he said to him, "Mr. Green, the jury in their verdict say you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hung. Now I want you and your friends down on Indian creek to know that it is not I, but the jury and the law who condemn you. When would you like to be hung?"

My friends, this section of the state has long been noted for its fertility and attractiveness. As early as the war of 1812, the troops and rangers in their expeditions against the Indians on Peoria Lake, noted the country of Sangamon as one of great fertility. The Indians appreciated this, for, in the Pottawattamie tongue, Sangamo means "the country where there is plenty to eat." The "St. Gamo Kedentry," as it was called, became famous, and in the autumn of 1819, Mr. Kelly, with his family, camped on Sprink creek, near the present location of Springfield. In May, 1821, a term of court was held in his cabin. In 1823, the public lands having been surveyed, a town was laid out and called Calhoun, but as the settlers came in that name was dropped and the name of Springfield adopted.

Fellow citizens, you have lived in the world's greatest period of advancement, you have seen the transformation produced by the engine and the iron wheel over iron

roads; the invention of the telegraph and its controlling power in business and commerce so that at any time during the day we may know the markets of London, Paris and New York, the three great centers of the world. By the telephone friends may hold communion with friends miles apart in their own voice. By rail we may travel at any speed up to sixty miles an hour. All these discoveries and improvements you have witnessed.

In the political world you have seen vast changes, a great civil war, a country saved, slavery abolished, the constitution amended, and one of your own old settlers of Sangamon, whom you all knew, elected president of the United States. You have seen the capital of our own state removed from Vandalia to Springfield, you have seen the states grow from twenty to thirty-eight, and you have seen great improvement in agriculture. The improvement in agricultural implements is wonderful. You ride and cut and bind your grain, you ride and cut your grass, you ride and plow, and three men with your present advantages can do more than a dozen forty years ago.

The world, my friends, has made its greatest leap of progress within the last forty or fifty years. It is as if some magician's hand had cast a spell of improvement over the age in which we live, and had called forth all the mighty engines of mother nature to make the world grow as it never did before.

Illinois has been peculiarly fortunate in the possession of a class of pioneer citizens and statesmen far above the average of men. The first settlers of this country were remarkable men, strong in intellect, strong in will and upright in character. The state has been greatly favored and honored by the men who have been prominent as its lawyers and statesmen. With such men as Edwards, Cook, Bond, Coles, Pope, Breeze, Duncan, Thomas and Lockwood; and Lincoln, Logan, Douglas, Browning, Harden, Bissel, Yates, Stewart, Harris, Shields, Dement and a host of others I might name, the prosperity and greatness of our state was firmly secure.

They all helped to mould our early institutions. They left the impress of their thoughts and lives, not only to adorn the annals of our own state, but to add new luster to the historic page of the nation and the world.

But, fellow-citizens, I must close. We have a great county, state and country; it is our duty to take care of the inheritance handed down to us, for those who come after us.

Our state and nation have a grand future. I have briefly referred to the growth and progress of our state, but it has only fairly entered upon its career of prosperity. Soon we shall pass off the stage, our children will take our places. When fifty years more shall have passed away, may it be truly said of us, as we say of our fathers and mothers who have gone, that we were worthy of our time and country.

The speech of the governor was listened to with marked attention, and was received with applause.

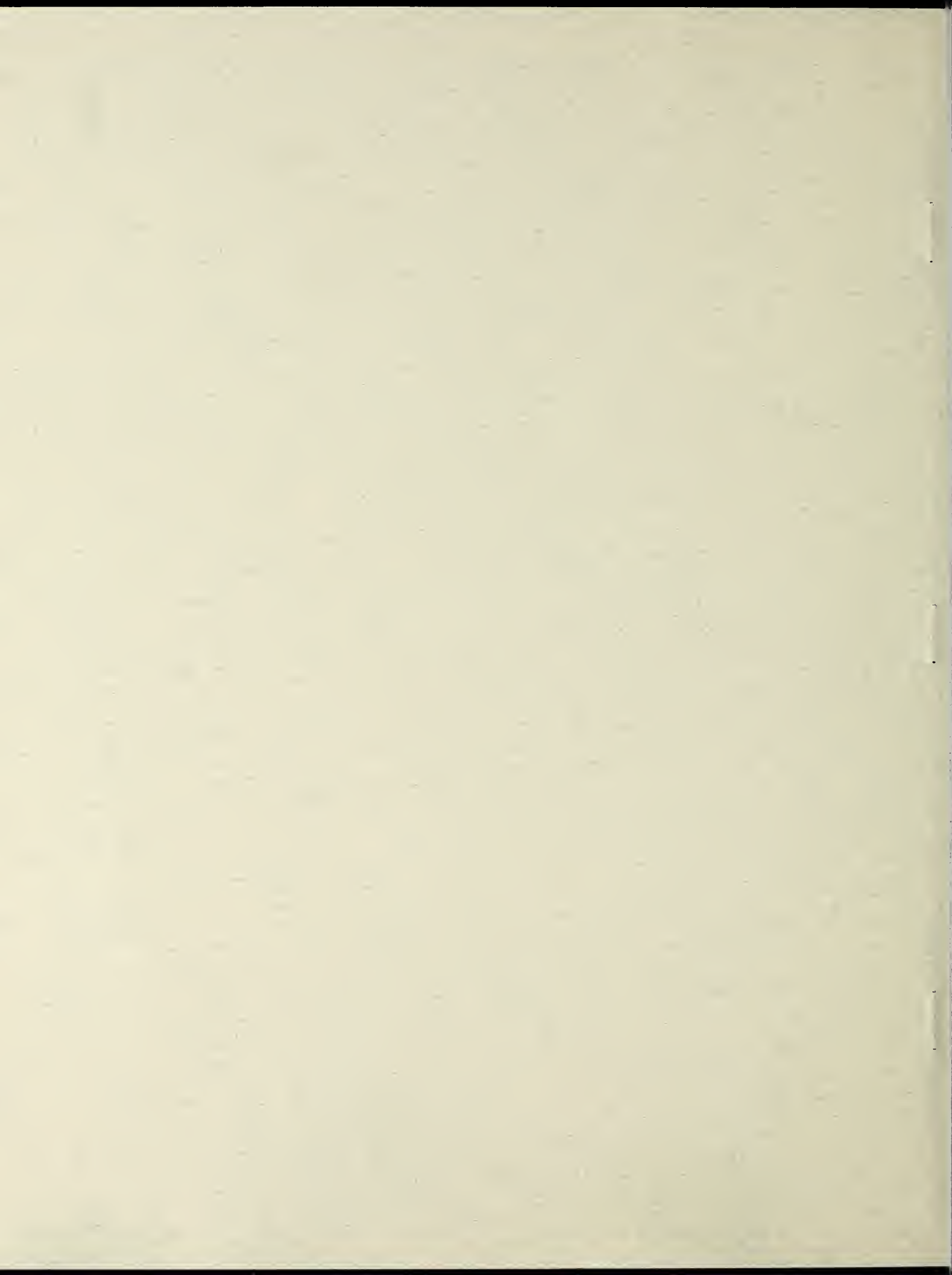


THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

A PROGRAM
FOR
PRESERVATION AND EXPANSION

MARCH 25, 1970

GRAHAM, O'SHEA AND WISNOSKY ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS



Preservation and Addition
To The Executive Mansion

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal

Preface - The Executive Mansion: An Illinois Landmark
William K. Alderfer, State Historian

Artists Sketch of Proposal

General Report - Graham, O'Shea and Wisnosky,
Architects and Planners

Structural Report - Ralph Hahn and Associates

Mechanical Report - Edward J. Long,
Consulting Engineer

Drawings

GRAHAM, O'SHEA AND WISNOSKY ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS
222 South Fifth Street Suite 2, Springfield, Illinois 62701 (217) 544-0883

March 25, 1970

The Honorable Richard B. Ogilvie
Governor of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Re: Preservation and
Addition to the
Executive Mansion

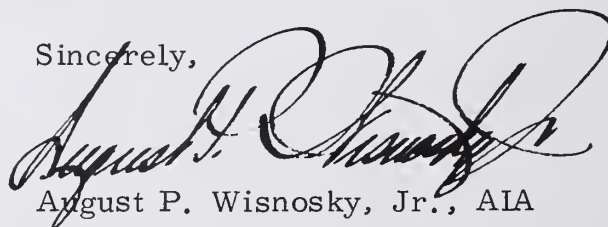
Dear Governor Ogilvie:

In accordance with your request, we respectfully submit our findings and recommendations relative to preservation and expansion of the Executive Mansion for your review.

The attached report is in the form of a narrative and drawings and includes analyses by our structural and mechanical engineering consultants. We have examined the existing building in respect to its ability to continue to serve as the Executive Mansion and have included plans for an addition to accommodate expanded needs of the Governor's residence.

We look forward to further development and implementation of this significant program.

Sincerely,



August P. Wisnosky, Jr., AIA

APW:vjr

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION: AN ILLINOIS LANDMARK

The Executive Mansion in Springfield is a legacy of the city's proud past and is one of Illinois' most historic buildings. It was erected in 1853-1855 at a time when Illinoisans were smoothing the raw edges from their frontier experience, and is both contemporary with and complementary to several other state-owned historic sites within easy walking distance. East of the Mansion is the Abraham Lincoln Home as it appeared when President-elect Lincoln left Springfield for Washington, D. C. in 1861. North of the Mansion is the state-owned and operated Old State Capitol, reconstructed and refurbished to its appearance of 1839-1861, when Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in their association with that building catapulted Illinois to national prominence.

Records preserved at the Illinois State Historical Library indicate that Abraham Lincoln was a visitor to the new Mansion in the five years before he left for the nation's capital. But it was the occupants of the Mansion, as well as their guests and the hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans who have trooped through the high-ceiling rooms and roamed the spacious grounds, that today make the structure one of the state's chief historic properties.

The first occupant of the house, Governor Joel A. Matteson, moved his family into the Mansion on November 30, 1855, and on the following January 10 held a grand reception for over one thousand people. In the intervening one hundred and fifteen years, twenty-six chief executives have lived there. One marriage, that of Governor Matteson's daughter Lydia to John McGinnis, was performed in the Mansion on November 27, 1856. The wedding receptions for four other governors' daughters, Ella McCullom, Olive Oglesby, Eileen Dunne, and Diane Joy Stratton have been held in the Mansion after wedding ceremonies in Springfield churches. Other happy events announced from the Mansion included the birth of a son, Robert, to Governor and Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby and the birth of a daughter, Bina, to Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Deneen. Kuhne Beveridge, who later achieved success as a sculptress and writer, was the granddaughter of Governor John L. Beveridge, and was born in the Mansion.

With changes in public taste and with the inevitable wear and tear associated with a well-used building, the Executive Mansion has undergone considerable repair and refurbishment. Records in the Illinois State Archives and in the Illinois State Historical Library indicate that more than fifty separate state appropriations have been

made to maintain and repair the Mansion. But with all the repairs and remodeling the structure today appears much the same as it did in 1855.

Using data collected by the Illinois State Historical Library from newspaper accounts, photographs, archaeological investigations, and reminiscences, members of the Historical Library staff have discovered that the most noticeable changes made in the original structure occurred during the fifteen years following 1855. In 1886 a small two-story wing was added to the rear of the Mansion to provide more kitchen, storage and living space. In 1888 the grounds were enclosed with an iron fence to give some privacy to the governors and their families. Ten years later the exterior received its last major face-lifting when the original low-gabled roof and its cupola were replaced with the present mansard roof. At the same time a new stone front porch provided a new entrance to the Mansion in the ground floor or basement, and the basement rooms were converted into cloak rooms and offices. The exterior changes were completed in 1898 with the construction of a low one-story addition in the rear to house a boiler room.

These changes in the exterior of the building were matched by considerable remodeling of the interior. But the Historical Library staff members, working in conjunction with architects and engineers, have discovered that the present interior, like the exterior of the Mansion, bears a remarkable resemblance to the original. An analysis of records, newspaper reports and judicious historical-archaeological investigations at the site indicate that in 1889-1890 the interior of the Mansion was completely replastered and redecorated. By 1891 the legislature had appointed three trustees to oversee the expenditure of an additional \$13,500 (a magnificent sum for that time) to provide more repairs and remodeling. As the nineteenth century drew to a close, the last major change to the interior occurred when the "grand stairway" was changed to complement the new mansard roof and the new entrance.

That so few changes have been made in the Mansion in its years of service is a modest tribute to its architect, John M. Van Osdel, of Chicago. Van Osdel also designed University Hall on the Urbana campus of the University of Illinois and two well-known Chicago hotels, the Palmer House and the Tremont House. Van Osdel could not know in 1853 that the Mansion would serve to entertain Presidents of the United States -- Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dwight D. Eisenhower -- as well as the heads of state from many foreign countries. But neither could anyone else at that time predict with

certainty that Illinois was destined to rank among the most important of the fifty states and that, therefore, its governor would need to entertain many prominent visitors.

Adding to the Mansion's importance to the state is its possibly unique position among the governors' houses of the nation. As other states abandon their Executive Mansions to build more contemporary residences for their chief executives (there are still six states that do not have state-owned residences for their governors) the original Executive Mansion in Springfield becomes more important by comparison. In 1970, only the governors' houses in Virginia and Mississippi (of the states that built residences for the exclusive use of their first families) have been in service longer than the Illinois Executive Mansion.

Thus, with the power of hindsight, historians can now see the Mansion's value to Illinoisans and to all Americans. And with the power of foresight we must consider preserving the Mansion so that its proud history can serve as a link to an even prouder future.

The following report of the architectural, electrical, structural and mechanical condition of the Mansion addresses itself to the problems of preserving the Executive Mansion while providing for the needs of the governor and his family. It was prepared by the firm of Graham, O'Shea and Wisnosky, Architects and Planners and their consultants in cooperation with the Illinois State Historical Library.

William K. Alderfer, State Historian and
Executive Director, Illinois State Historical Society



PRESERVATION AND ADDITION TO THE EXECUTIVE MANSION
STATE OF ILLINOIS SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Graham, O'Shea and Wisnosky, Architects and Planners have been commissioned by the State of Illinois through the Executive Office of the Governor and the State Historical Library to investigate and study the existing Victorian Executive Mansion in Springfield which was originally completed in 1855. Our study was to consider the soundness, stability and space of the existing building and its capacity to continue to perform in whole or in part as a residence for the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois. Specifically, our objective has been to evaluate the practicality of preserving the existing building and of developing an addition to house needed working and living requirements of the Governor and his family. (These requirements have changed many times since the construction of the original mansion.)

This report, consisting of the narrative report and the attached drawings, is a preliminary proposal outlining our process of analysis and defining the work to be done, the expenditures required and the scheduling involved for final implementation of this program. Further and more intensive analysis will be necessary to develop definitive plans and specifications for construction.

We have been assisted by our structural engineering consultants, Ralph Hahn and Associates, and our mechanical and electrical engineering consultants, Edward J. Long, Consulting Engineers. Landscaping plans have been developed with the assistance of the State Department of Conservation. Representatives of the State Historical Library and the Governor's executive staff have given us cooperation and support in the development of this program.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Several reports and recommendations have been developed previous to this study. Our findings parallel these analyses in respect to the value, practicality and urgency of preserving the existing Mansion, a position that the former reports have determined public opinion supports. The serious need for additional space is readily apparent. We have continued our analysis beyond that of previous studies to update the determination of costs and practicability. More specifically, we have defined and documented our findings and recommendations relative to existing conditions and preferred solutions for expansion.

Our structural and mechanical engineering consultants were engaged to analyze the condition of the existing structure, to evaluate its ability to perform under current design criteria and to define remedial measures required and new systems for an addition. Their reports which amplify the findings of previous studies are included with this document.

We have reexamined the building with special emphasis on evaluating its adaptability to contemporary use. Functionally, there is insufficient space for present-day operations - space and convenience requirements for today's Governors are much greater than ever before.

Private offices and other administrative facilities are virtually nonexistent. There is one conference room; more are needed to accommodate several groups at a time. Reception areas and public spaces are small and the floors are not structurally capable of accommodating large numbers of people. In some cases, large gatherings must be held in several smaller sessions. Public toilet and coatroom facilities are sub-standard. The State Dining Room is small and is not comfortable for groups larger than 25 to 30 persons. There is no capability for large press conferences nor for official state gatherings of more than 50 persons with any degree of comfort or safety.

Facilities for overnight guests are presently available in three rooms in the "private" family quarters. There are no facilities for aides accompanying state guests.

Family quarters are small and would be insufficient to serve the needs of a large family. With a large First Family, no guest facilities would be available.

Kitchen facilities can barely service 50 persons effectively and are seriously below accepted standards. General storage facilities are minimal.

Fire safety and security are particularly serious problems. Unprotected wood frame and brick bearing-wall construction presents hazardous conditions in public and private areas.

Nothing exists on the perimeter of the site to provide privacy for the grounds. The building is accessible from all sides.

Architecturally, the Mansion as it was originally built has style and grace. Several additions on the south and west sides have

spoiled these qualities, but removal of these alterations could restore the integrity of the original structure. The building is a good example of the prevailing style of the Early Victorian Period and the history of its occupants, the importance of its visitors and an ideally situated site are significant. The site is in a special historical area proposed by the Capitol Area Planning Commission and amplifies the meaning of this district.

Structural investigation indicates that the condition of the existing building, with the exception of certain floor areas, is generally good for a building of this age. Our engineers report that it is possible and practical to make the building structurally safe. In some areas, severe overloading conditions have been caused by remodeling work throughout the life of the Mansion. These existing structural inadequacies must be corrected.

The mechanical and electrical engineering analyses indicate that the building's present systems are outdated and inadequate to cope with current usage requirements. Heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems do not provide for adequate temperature control. There are no mechanical ventilation or humidity control capabilities. The electrical system, most of which is over twenty years of age, must be replaced to meet present standards. Existing plumbing systems should be replaced to meet current standards.

It is our studied opinion, after architectural, structural and mechanical evaluation, that the existing structure can be preserved with proper remedial measures. Strict restoration to its original state would not be necessary as there is usefulness in what is there now.

PROGRAM DEFINITION

Studies of basic space and operational requirements for the Executive Residence emphasize expanded obligations for official entertaining. The First Family, as official host for the state, is required to hold large social and government gatherings. If Springfield, as the seat of government, is to be the welcoming center for visiting dignitaries, the Governor's residence is a most appropriate place for carrying out these official responsibilities. Facilities should be provided for accommodating large social functions and for housing overnight guests of State.

A. In consideration of anticipated expanded needs for future governors, in respect to living quarters, official state entertaining, enlarged kitchen and storage requirements and privacy ---ADDITIONAL SPACE MUST BE PROVIDED.

B. To have fitting and dignified spaces for official receptions, suitable accommodations for official overnight guests and sufficient space for the Governor's mansion office ---THE EXISTING MUST BE REHABILITATED AND PRESERVED.

C. To assure privacy on the site and to make the site consistent with and compatible to the Mansion ---THE SITE MUST BE MADE ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED THRU LANDSCAPING AND OTHER SITE WORK.

To establish planning guidelines, a program of space requirements for the Executive Mansion was developed. These requirements fall into five basic categories:

1. Administrative facilities, including space for reception, secretaries, Governor's private office, conference rooms and storage.
2. Public areas, including a large meeting room for press conferences, state dinners, a formal state dining room, reception rooms, a library, parlors for small groups, public toilets and coatrooms.
3. Facilities for guests of State: these include provision for four bedrooms, baths and necessary sitting rooms and parlors for official guests of State such as the President, Senators, Cabinet members and other officials.
4. Family quarters: private areas to house living quarters for the Governor and his family including provisions for governors with large families. These facilities should include a minimum of four bedrooms, living area, small kitchen unit, ample storage and both indoor and outdoor recreation areas.
5. Support areas, including a kitchen of sufficient size to accommodate receptions for more than 200 persons and to provide meals for the Governor's family and small groups. Garage space for four cars and yard equipment,

fire-safe stairs, quarters for domestics and mechanical equipment.

The above requirements were determined to be basic to the needs for the Governor's official residence and have been used as a guide for the expansion plans.

PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT

A plan for utilization of the existing Mansion in conjunction with an addition has been formulated. This program for preservation and addition has considered that the character, style, placement on the site and massing of the original structure should be respected and should remain intact. An addition should be placed to the south and rear of the existing building and should not extend beyond the east and west boundaries of the Mansion. It should not visually overpower the present structure. The formality of the original complex should be preserved in keeping with current considerations for traffic, security and the need for useable outdoor space.

There will be three entrances into the property. The principal entrance will be on Fourth Street. The Fifth Street entrance will be an occasional entrance and will remain closed most of the time. A special service access with sliding gates will be located in the south wall of the service court. Access through these gates will be controlled and limited. (This provision eliminates the presence of service and delivery vehicles on the Mansion grounds proper.)

Road patterns will be simplified. Drives will be widened to provide a single width of parallel parking for official guests. The existing front porch will be extended to accommodate a main drive underneath wide enough for two cars. This space will be the arrival point for the main public reception space on the ground floor. The circular drive in front of the Mansion will be replaced by a smaller formal terrace around the existing fountain. Two flagstaffs will flank the terrace.

A new facility to the west of the addition and on the south property line will be constructed to provide living quarters for domestic help, automobile storage and space for the State Police assigned to the Mansion.

The Governor's private entrance will be on the west side of the Mansion. A formal east-west axis will be developed from a garden

area west of the private entry through the main ground floor hall to formal gardens on the east.

Landscaping in the traditional style of the period of the original building will bring out the best of the structure and the prominent site. The gardens will contain multi-level terraces, planting beds and fountains. Paving patterns, formal gardens and changing levels will produce exciting and dignified spaces and handsome vistas from within the Mansion and its porches. Introduction of order and natural beauty will create an impressive setting. Trees and plantings will screen the gardens and southern portions of the building from general public view. The original portion of the Mansion will be made more prominent. An open, ornamental metal fence similar to the one which once surrounded the grounds will be erected. The completed project should be the focal point of the immediate environment.

Structures

New facilities will be constructed between the south end of the original Mansion and the south property line. Additions built since the original construction, including the kitchen and other spaces, will be removed. The new addition will contain a basement, ground floor, first and second floors and attic space. All but the basement level will join with floors in the existing building. The addition will be compatible in style and in massing with the existing building.

Porches on the first and second floors east and west will be extended southward to elongate the lines of the building. Detailing, trim, doors, and finishes will relate to the simple elegance of the original building. Vertical circulation will be attained with the reconstructed grand center stair, a passenger elevator and two additional fire-safe stairs.

Materials and construction in good condition will be saved. Decayed or structurally inadequate construction will be replaced by faithfully following the original style. New roofing will be installed. Gutters and flashings will be replaced as required. Porches, fireplaces, doors, windows, ceilings, floors, walls and trim will be rehabilitated and/or replaced in accordance with the original design.

The exterior brick will be refinished to its original character. Heating, ventilating and air conditioning, and electrical systems will be incorporated in such a manner as to preserve original appearance of this nineteenth century building. The new addition will be of fireproof construction. Structural and mechanical

systems for preservation of the existing Mansion and for the addition are described in the structural and mechanical reports included with this document.

Basement Level

The basement level of the addition, one level lower than the lowest floor in the existing building, will house mechanical equipment, the laundry and housekeeping facilities, a maintenance area and a civil defense shelter. Delivery of heavy or bulky items to this floor will be made by elevator or by a service lift located in the southwest corner of the addition. The basement will connect by a passageway to the domestic quarters located in the east end of the garage on the ground level.

Ground Floor

Major spaces in the north end of the existing building will remain intact. The large reception hall at the main entrance and the adjoining secretaries' offices will continue to function in their present use, as will the conference room on the east. The office west of the main stair will be developed as the Governor's private office. Spaces in the south end of the existing building will accommodate public toilets, a large coatroom and minor storage areas.

The addition, on this level, will accommodate the kitchen and food service facilities on the west and south and family dining and sitting rooms overlooking formal gardens on the east. A maid's quarters will be located in a private area in the southeast corner.

The Governor's private entrance will be at the western end of the east-west hall. The garage facilities will be on this level.

A service lift to the kitchen area will be accessible from the service court allowing the delivery of foodstuffs and other bulk items. This lift will serve only the ground floor and the basement level.

First Floor

The first floor is to be developed as the main public reception area. The stairs to the north porch will be preserved and an exit will be maintained at this level. The East and West Parlors, Music Room and Lincoln Room will remain intact with the finishes restored. The Grand Stair will be reconstructed much the same as it was originally designed.

The State Dining Room will be expanded to include the entire southern end of the original building and will accommodate formal dinners for 50 persons or more. Serving facilities will be located in the new addition, immediately south of the State Dining Room.

Flanking the main hall in the addition will be a Governor's Library and Meeting Room on the east and a serving area on the west. There will be a public entertainment area in the south end of the addition on this floor to accommodate up to 250 persons for special state functions including press conferences, large dinners, entertaining and large meetings. Storage facilities for chairs, tables and other equipment will also be provided.

East and west porches will afford emergency access from all spaces that form their boundaries. These porches will also be accessible from porches on the second floor above, as well as the surrounding grade level below.

Second Floor

The second floor will house private living quarters for the Governor's family in the addition and facilities for official guests of State in existing areas. The existing section will be preserved and restored to its original state and will provide two sitting rooms and a parlor on the north, bedrooms flanking the main stair hall on the east and west, and two smaller bedrooms on the south.

The Executive Apartment in the addition will contain a parlor, sitting room, four bedrooms with private baths, large closet facilities, a small family lounge and a kitchenette for informal family dining. A family storage area will also be provided on this floor.

Attic Level

The existing attic will not be used as habitable space but will house air-handling equipment for the new mechanical systems and additional structural requirements. The attic space of the addition will be utilized principally as a storage and recreation area and will provide space for a small studio and an area for entertaining and recreation for members of the Governor's family. Natural light in this area will be provided by skylights.

The roof structure of the addition will match in character and style that of the existing building.

Garage and Domestic Quarters

The new garage and domestic living quarters west of the addition will contain on the basement floor mechanical equipment which will serve both the new addition and the existing building. There will also be an access passage to the addition at this level. The ground floor will contain an area for the State Police, a garage for four cars and space for yard equipment. The upper floor will contain a two-bedroom apartment and an adjacent single unit for domestic help. These units can be joined to form a three-bedroom apartment.

CONCLUSION

Our study indicates that preservation of the existing building is not only feasible, but practical and desirable and that an addition can be joined to the Mansion without destroying its original character. The blending of existing and new facilities will provide a most suitable and flexible Executive Mansion which will meet all of the necessary requirements for the residence of the Chief Executive.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Development of contract documents for construction of the addition and the preservation program will require approximately eight months. An additional six weeks will be required for contractors' review and bidding. Construction time for the addition will be approximately one year and the preservation work will require about the same length of time. Construction of the addition and the preservation work can take place on a partially simultaneous basis.

In order to cordon off the property for construction and to avoid duplicating the cost of a suitable temporary fence, a permanent fence should be erected immediately (PHASE I).

Construction for the addition (PHASE II) will begin after completion of drawings and specifications for the entire project. Preservation work (PHASE III) will begin at a later date upon completion of preliminary work such as demolition and the connection of mechanical systems.

If work were to begin immediately on contract documents, we estimate that construction could begin in January of 1971 on the addition and in July of 1971 on the preservation. The total project can be completed by July of 1972.

The Governor's family would move out in December of 1970 and could return in January of 1972. After the Governor's return, there will still remain approximately six months of work on the preservation of the interiors of the existing Mansion.

ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The following construction cost schedules are based on labor and material rates projected to the time of actual construction. This estimate includes costs relative to information and plans contained in this report. More refined data will be available upon definitive design development. Allowances have been made for contingencies related to preservation and remodeling types of work. Also included are costs for fees, surveys and reports. Any delay in actual implementation of this work will necessitate a reevaluation of costs applicable at the time of projected implementation.

- A. Additional space for expanded needs of the Executive Mansion. Items included are: living quarters for the Governor's family; library; public entertainment area; kitchen and food service facilities; maid's room; storage areas; family recreation area; elevator; service lift; stairs; laundry; housekeeping and maintenance areas; shelter; mechanical and electrical systems; garage and yard equipment space; State Police facilities; domestic staff quarters; service yard area.

Cost \$1, 516, 000. 00

- B. Preservation and rehabilitation of the existing Mansion. Items included are: public reception areas; parlors; conference room; coatroom; public toilets; state dining room; facilities for guests of State; restructuring of floor systems; restoration of center stair and hall; refinishing of exterior; rebuilding north porch and widen entrance drive; new mechanical and electrical systems; other remedial measures as required.

Cost \$906, 000. 00

- C. Site work and landscaping. Items included are:
removal of existing garage, solarium, library, kitchen
area, domestic quarters and laundry room; installation
of perimeter fence; formal gardens and terraces; roads
and walks; general landscaping.
Cost \$309,000.00
- D. Moving and storage costs and temporary housing for the
First Family during the construction period.
Cost \$80,000.00
- E. Furnishings for the existing Mansion and the addition.
Cost \$200,000.00

REPORT OF STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATION

EXECUTIVE MANSION

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

RALPH HAHN AND ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING AND DESIGN ENGINEERS
SPRINGFIELD/CHICAGO/ST. LOUIS

MARCH 16, 1970

REPORT OF STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATION

EXECUTIVE MANSION SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Graham, O'Shea and Wisnosky, Architects and Planners, we have made a preliminary structural investigation of the original building of the existing Executive Mansion Complex located within the city block bounded by South Fifth Street on the East, Edwards Street on the South, South Fourth Street on the West, and Jackson Street on the North, Springfield, Illinois.

Our investigation did not include the garage, the addition to the south that houses the kitchen and staff quarters, the east porch, the solarium, the library or the north entrance porch as it is our understanding that these elements will be removed during the proposed renovation.

The report of our investigation consists of this narrative report plus the accompanying floor plans showing the makeup of the structural system as determined by our field investigation. The narrative report and drawings should be studied together.

PURPOSES OF INVESTIGATION

The purposes of the investigation are as follows:

- A. To ascertain the makeup of the structural system of the building.
- B. To ascertain the general condition and load carrying capacity of the structural system.
- C. To ascertain if it is possible or practical to attempt to reinforce the building to bring it up to a modern and safe structural condition in accordance with the planned usage and the requirements of the local building code (National Building Code, 1967 Edition); and if so, to ascertain the extent of this work both qualitatively and quantitatively; and to make a preliminary cost estimate for this work.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

The field work was performed by Mr. George Bloome, Registered Structural Engineer, Mr. Stephen Hagen, Graduate Architectural Engineer and others of our firm under the personal supervision of Ralph C. Hahn, Registered Structural Engineer. Since no construction drawings of this building were available, all information used as the basis for this report was obtained in the field. Floors, ceilings and walls were opened to obtain information.

At the request of Mr. James Hickey, Curator of Lincoln Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, and Mr. Lowell Anderson, Historic Sites Curator for the Illinois State Historical Library, members of our firm made additional openings through ceilings, walls and floors to obtain data of historical value.

With the assistance and cooperation of Mrs. Ogilvie and her staff, we were able to obtain enough preliminary information in representative areas of the building to complete this assignment. Additional detailed information will have to be obtained from every room in the house before detailed working plans and specifications for construction can be completed.

DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

The Mansion construction was started in 1853 and was finished in 1856. The kitchen, laundry and staff quarters to the south, outside the scope of this report, were added at a later date. A major remodeling of the interior was done about 1900. The solarium and library have been added to the west, and an open air porch on the east has been added to the original building.

The Mansion is a three-story structure with attic; generally of ordinary construction, as defined in Section 707 of the National Building Code. The ground level is approximately two (2) feet below the surrounding exterior grade. The floor to floor dimensions are approximately:

Ground to First, 10'-3" +
First to Second, 15'-0" +
Second to Attic, 13'-0" +
Attic to Glass Skylite, 26'-0" +

The exterior walls are full height brick bearing walls that rest on limestone rubble foundation walls extending up to finished grade. The inside of the exterior walls are furred and plastered in the ground level but in the upper two levels a plastered 2" x 4" stud wall is located inside the exterior masonry walls with a two to three inch air space between it and the masonry. The interior bearing walls are brick in the ground level, brick bearing walls around the central core (24' x 22' more or less) in the first level with plastered wooden stud or truss walls elsewhere, and plastered 2" x 6" wood studs or truss bearing walls in the second level. Some of the first level interior walls are double 2 x 4 stud walls with a cavity to receive sliding doors.

The ground floor is a concrete slab on grade. The first, second, and other floors consist generally of wood joists, wood sub and finish floor, and plastered ceilings. The roof construction is wood joists, wood sheathing and asphalt shingles.

While the materials of the original construction are typical of the 1850's, the separate stud walls with air space

inside the masonry exterior walls and the truss type framing members in some walls and lintels is more sophisticated than was customary for most residential and commercial buildings constructed at the time in this area.

CONDITION AND EVALUATION (A), CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (B)

The general condition of the existing structural components, the general structural evaluation of these components based upon our observations of only a small percentage of total number of structural members and our conclusions and recommendations pertaining to these components are as follows:

I. Foundation Walls (See Sheet #1 of Drawings)

- A. With the exception of some localized areas, the rubble stone foundation walls appear to be in fair to good condition; about what would be expected for a building of this age. There are no readily apparent areas of significant water leaking through the rubble walls. The soft lime mortar and stones are powdered and weathered at the surface but appear generally sound otherwise.

There are no footings as such under the walls. The stone foundation wall itself rests on the soil. While we would do it differently today, this was the way many of these buildings were built. The bottom of the wall is about eighteen to twenty inches wide, resulting in soil pressures of about two tons per square foot. A subsoil investigation conducted in 1966 reported that the soil bearing capacity is approximately one ton per square foot or about one-half of the load that we feel is actually at that level now. However, there is no indication of excessive settlement to indicate that the foundations are inadequate.

In our opinion, the existing rubble stone and brick foundation walls that have supported this building for 114 years without major distress can be made servicable with proper remedial and maintenance measures.

- B. We recommend that the earth be dug away from the exterior side of the foundations down to the bottom of the wall, that the wall be sandblasted to clean it, that all loose mortar be removed and mortar joints tuckpointed, and that the entire wall below grade be waterproofed by a high pressure pneumatically applied cement base coating. We also recommend that the same basic procedure be performed on the interior of the exterior foundation wall surfaces that are between the basement slab and the outside grade.

In our opinion, the foundations that support the interior walls are in good condition except for localized areas that may be discovered during construction. Since the masonry will be protected from continued wetting, drying, and frost exposure, we feel that this foundation can be utilized as it is.

The alternative of removing or underpinning existing walls and foundations is of such magnitude that the repair and utilization of the existing foundations seems to us to be the only practical solution.

II. Exterior Walls (See Sheets #1,2,3,4, and 5 of Drawings)

- A. The exterior brick masonry walls, furred and plastered on the inside, appear to be in fair to good condition, except for localized areas. There are several locations where settlement cracks around window openings are evident and must be repaired, but there is no indication that the walls are in structural distress. The cracking is not serious and is not uncommon in even new buildings. There is indication of localized termite damage in the wood framing adjacent to the basement exterior walls.

The exterior walls are eighteen inches thick in the ground level, thirteen inches thick in the first and second level and eight inches thick above the attic floor. The top of the walls, in the attic, do contain loose and soft brick with badly powdered mortar. The bricks could be removed relatively easily from the wall. This isolated condition was also noted at the second floor level between the joist ends, where the masonry is used as infilling between floor joist bearing points.

In our opinion, the exterior masonry walls are generally in good condition, and may continue to be used as bearing walls.

- B. After the exterior paint is removed and the brick is exposed localized areas needing tuckpointing or repairs must be properly attended to. The loose brick at the top of the exterior walls (in the attic) should be removed and replaced down to sound masonry. After repairs are complete, the walls should be waterproofed with a clear sealer. Maintenance of the waterproof coating should be zealously adhered to.

III. Interior Walls (See Sheets #1,2,3,4, and 5 of Drawings)

- A. The interior walls of the ground level are brick masonry of good condition. They are about twelve to thirteen inches in thickness.

The first level interior walls consist of masonry bearing walls in the corners of the central core. Wooden double stud bearing walls with a space for original sliding doors

are located between the central core masonry walls and the exterior walls. The masonry and wood studs at this level appear to be in good condition. There are wood truss type lintels over the large doors in the principal rooms. The lintels over the north and west entrance to the State Dining Room are badly deflected. There is some deflection in the north and south walls of the State Dining Room.

The second level interior walls are plastered 2 x 6 stud bearing walls. There is some indication that some of the walls originally were built as modified trusses to span over door openings. Some of the walls are original while the closets and baths have been added at a later date. Several walls are deflected because of floor deflections. The walls in the north hall and the north wall of the southeast bedroom were added at a later date and built on the existing floor, not on a wall below and with no special supporting members to carry their weight, thus deflecting the floors.

In our opinion, the interior plastered wood stud walls in the second story show little evidence of structural distress in themselves.

- B. The interior walls of the ground level should have the plaster and furring removed to expose the masonry. Isolated cracks and soft or loose mortar joints should be pointed up. The removal of the furring is required to eliminate material that may have been damaged in localized areas by termite infestation.

The interior walls of the first level show little structural distress and no termite damage was observed. Again, the furring around the masonry core walls should be removed in order to expose the load bearing masonry behind them to allow remedial measures as required and to allow removal of termite infested material, if any. The wood stud walls that are separated to allow the old sliding doors to operate show little distress and should need little, if any, repair. The jambs at each end of door lintels may need to be reinforced to carry the lintels above.

The twelve decorative columns that are located around the stairwell are not load carrying members; except for the four columns immediately adjacent to and bearing on the south wall of the stair. These columns were not built for that purpose but due to reframing of the attic are now carrying major loads and are showing considerable distress as a result. The beams over these four columns must be shored up, and raised as required to produce a level attic floor, the old columns removed and steel columns installed to support the load.

IV. Ground Level Slab (See Sheet #2 of Drawings)

- A. The concrete floor slab, even though cracked, does not show signs of unusual distress except in localized areas. An underslab concrete pipe chase serving the radiators extends around the perimeter of the basement room. At the southeast corner of the southeast basement room a colony of live termites was discovered within the chase. At no other location were live termites discovered.

Inasmuch as the ground floor is a 4" concrete slab on grade, a live load in excess of 100 psf can be safely supported.

- B. The ground floor slab on grade is in a useful condition. The pipe chases should all be investigated for termite damage but no major repair work to the floor is anticipated. The installation of underground utilities, if any, and underground heating and cooling supply duct runs will have to be installed through this existing slab. If care is exercised when the openings are made, the trench is carefully and completely compacted and the concrete is placed properly, the ground slab should continue to perform satisfactorily. The final floor finish can be determined later without regard to structural considerations.

V. First Level Floor Framing (See Sheet #2 of Drawings)

- A. The first level floor framing in the principal rooms consists primarily of 2 1/4" x 11 1/2" wood joists on 16" centers spanning in the north-south direction to brick bearing walls; and in the east-west direction to brick bearing walls and lintels in the central hallway and in the large lobby at the stair.

While we saw no serious signs of dry rot, termite infestation or structural distress, there are noticable deflections in the floor areas, probably due to natural sagging of the long wood joists over many years of use, often at heavier loadings than the deflection limitations of the timber joists. Timber columns and ledgers have been erected in the ground level under the State Dining Room in order to shore up the floor in this area. It is our understanding that temporary shoring has been used in the past to shore up the public rooms when large numbers of guests were expected.

The majority of the floor will now support a superimposed load (partitions, floor coverings, furniture and people) of about 40 psf. This loading is determined by assuming structural lumber with average strength. It must be noted however that if a deflection criteria of $L/360$ (L = length of span) for plastered ceilings, acceptable by today's standards, is to be adhered to, a superimposed intermittent load of only 20 psf can be allowed. Since this floor is now

and will continue to be subjected to assembly types of loadings, a floor system with sufficient strength to safely support a 100 psf live load is required by Code. The dead weight of the floor system, the floor covering, and the supported ceiling below is in addition to this 100 psf requirement.

Occupancy must be restricted to normal residential type usage to include entertaining of small groups of people; as a guide, a group of people whose combined weight does not exceed 2000 pounds distributed over an area of not less than fifty square feet. Not more than one loading of this magnitude is to be allowed in any one room at one time unless the floors are temporarily shored up. No assembly type loadings are to be allowed under any conditions until the floors are reinforced.

- B. The floor will have to be reinforced throughout the entire first level. In general, the existing ceilings in all of the ground level rooms should be removed, the floor joists jacked into a level position, and steel beams on 2'-8" centers + with blocking bolted to their webs inserted between the joists with their ends supported by the bearing walls. The wood joists should be securely bridged together and then bridged to the new steel beams. The steel beams should be designed to carry the entire live and dead load. The existing finished flooring for both the first and second level is not original and can be removed to facilitate the work. The subfloor which is original can be marked, removed, stored and replaced in its original location if desired by historians.

VI. Second Level Floor Framing (See Sheet #3 of Drawings)

- A. The second level floor system framing layout is very similar to that on the first level with the following exceptions. While the framing in the semicircular lobby at the head of the ground stair frames primarily in the east-west direction as below, there is a large diagonal timber member framing from about the centerline of the east-west structural beam to a point at the end of the semicircular balcony 7' or 8' to the south.

There are noticable and significant floor deflections throughout the second floor. (Refer to the comparative floor elevations shown on Sheet #3 of the drawings.) Large plaster cracks are noticable in many areas.

The north wall of the southeast bedroom is located about 7' south of the north wall of the State Dining Room below. This wall rests on the floor which has no special reinforcing members to carry this heavy load. The north-south walls at this level have no special framing members below them to carry their weight, consequently all north south walls,

especially the west walls of the three east bedrooms, have deflected the floor joists below to a large degree.

Truss type lintels span the openings between the principal rooms in the first story. These lintels support the second level floor framing. Two of these lintels, between the Music Room and State Dining Room and between the Lincoln Room and the Private Dining Room, are badly deflected. These lintels are overloaded and will have to be reinforced with steel members.

The comments regarding structural capacity of the first level apply to this level also. The floor must be reinforced to bring it up to even the 40 psf for bedrooms and 60 psf for halls required by Code for the anticipated use. However, the extra cost of bringing this floor up to a 100 psf live load rating is in material only and is relatively insignificant.

It is our opinion that the load bearing north wall of the southeast bedroom has greatly overloaded the floor joists in this room. The large deflection of the floor causes the very visible sag in the ceiling of the State Dining Room. In addition, the joists that support the original north-south walls on this level are greatly overloaded. These conditions must be corrected regardless of whether this building is renovated or not.

In the meantime, occupancy of this entire level must be restricted to light residential use (i.e. for normal sleeping quarters only) until the floor is reinforced as outlined below.

- B. The second level will have to be reinforced over the entire area with steel beams similar to the first level framing. Special effort will have to be made to support the relocated north wall in the southeast bedroom; and to reinforce and straighten the joists that support the original north-south walls on this level. Extensive jacking will be required to level the floor during the time that the steel floor beams are being installed.

In areas where the first level ceilings supported by the second level floor are of historical importance, reinforcing work can be performed from above, although it is extremely doubtful the floors above can be leveled without cracking or breaking up the existing plaster ceiling below.

VII. Attic Level Floor Framing (See Sheet #4 of Drawings)

- A. The attic floor framing is primarily 2 1/4" x 9 1/2" joists on 16" centers framing in the north-south direction and bearing on timber floor beams, bearing walls and decorative columns below. The supporting columns adjacent to the

stairwells below are hollow wood columns and were not built to carry loads. Because the timber beam above was weakened by cutting into it for pipes and wires, and because the roof framing system has been altered so part of the roof load now rests on the beam, the beam has deflected and put load into the columns which have shortened and pulled down the railing adjacent to their base. Many of the floor beams in the attic have been cut into to allow the passage of pipes and wires, the east-west beam east of the south side of the grand stairwell was cut completely at its east end.

The majority of the attic as it is now framed will safely carry a superimposed live load of only 20 psf if strength requirements only are considered. If the L/360 deflection criteria is applied, an intermittent live load of only 10 psf is acceptable. Because of the load carrying capacity of the attic floor and the general cut up condition of the attic floor beams and joists, the entire floor must be reinforced. In the meantime, no occupancy or storage should be permitted.

- B. The attic floor is badly deflected from being overloaded due to storage and changing of the structure carrying the roof loads. In order to maintain the structural stability of the attic joists, the existing flooring will have to be carefully removed and steel beams installed between the joists as required by load conditions.

VIII. Roof Framing (See Sheet #5 of Drawings)

- A. The framing system for the present roof, which was added in 1898, is supported by heavy built up timber beams over twelve heavy timber columns that in turn are supported by the original attic floor joists, rather than on special framing members. The loads from these twelve columns are significant and are, in part, the reason for the large deflections in the attic framing. (See Sheet #4 of the drawings for comparative elevations.) The roof framing and the sheathing appear to be in good condition.

The framing of the roof will safely carry the loads that are required by Code. The major shortcoming to the method by which the roof is framed is that large loads are transmitted to the original attic floor joists. The loads are much larger than acceptable standards will allow. The loads are of such a magnitude that only the large reserve load carrying capacity of timber has enabled the members to carry the load without complete collapse.

- B. The roof structure appears to be in relatively good condition but the load from the twelve columns that support the roof will have to be taken off the floor joists and partition walls below. In our opinion, the roof load can be carried

by one of the following methods:

1. Large steel clear span trusses can be prefabricated and assembled in the attic. They would bear on the exterior masonry walls. The loads would then be transferred from these twelve columns to the trusses.
2. If steel columns were installed in the second floor interior wood stud walls, large steel beams could span between these walls and the exterior brick walls; the loads then could be transferred to them.
3. A combination of these two methods.

IX. Heavy Timber Truss in Attic

- A. A remedial measure has been attempted to shore up the sagging southeast bedroom floor, which carries the ceiling above the State Dining Room. A large heavy timber truss has been erected in the attic, directly above the north wall of the southeast second level bedroom. Steel rods hang from the bottom chord of this truss down into the wall below. The rods were apparently intended to carry the second floor load up to the truss in the attic area.

We are uncertain as to the structural capacity of this timber truss because its top chord does not have adequate lateral support, thus the truss has limited load carrying capacity.

- B. It may be possible, after the attic level floor framing and the roof framing is reinforced, that this heavy timber truss can be removed to allow additional space to run mechanical ductwork.

X. Stairs

- A. The grand stair apparently is not original. There is evidence of severe termite damage to the stair and the structural members carrying the stair between the ground and first level floors. We found no termite damage in the stairs above the first level. However, it is badly deflected and out of level.

The stair and landing framing from the ground level through the second level will not safely carry the loads required by Code.

- B. In our opinion, the stair between the ground and first level must be removed and replaced because of termite damage. If

the stair between the first and second level is to remain, it must be reinforced and leveled. Historical record indicates that this stair is presently not in its original location. At any rate, this stair will have to be rebuilt.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The general structural condition of this building, with the exception of certain floor areas, is considered fair to good for a building of this age. In our opinion, it is possible and practical to reinforce the building to make it structurally safe for an extended period based on today's loadings.

Because of the structural inadequacies of the various floors, we recommend the following restrictions be placed upon their usage:

Ground Level - No restriction on loading.

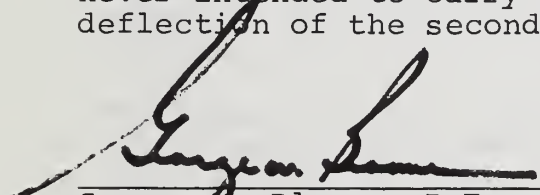
First Level - Occupancy must be restricted to normal residential type usage to include entertaining of small groups of people; as a guide, a group of people whose combined weight does not exceed 2,000 pounds distributed over an area of not less than fifty square feet. Not more than one loading of this magnitude is to be allowed in any one room at one time unless the floors are temporarily shored up. No assembly type loadings are to be allowed under any conditions until the floors are reinforced.

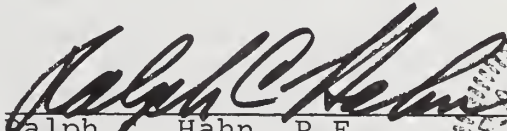
Second Level - Occupancy must be restricted to light residential use--for normal sleeping quarters only, until the floors are reinforced.

Attic Level - No occupancy or storage should be permitted until the floor is reinforced.

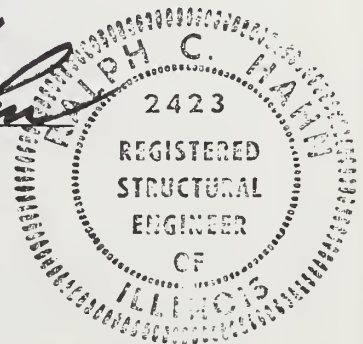
In general, most of the distress of the structural system has been caused by severe overloading conditions that have occurred as a result of major remodeling throughout the life of this building. Specifically, the reframing and restructuring of the existing roof has severely overloaded the attic joists, main attic floor beams, and the north wall of the south-east second level bedroom. The unfortunate cutting of attic and other beams and lintels in order to install electrical and plumbing utilities has caused a redistribution of the loads to be carried by various structural components. The relocation of second floor walls has redistributed loads to a series of columns and floors that were never intended to carry such loads and is responsible for the excessive deflection of the second level floors.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,


George L. Bloome, P.E.
Associate Structural Engineer


Ralph C. Hahn, P.E.
Principal Engineer

RALPH HAHN AND ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING AND DESIGN ENGINEERS
SPRINGFIELD/CHICAGO/ST. LOUIS



Edward J. Long
Consulting Engineers
First Illinois Trust Building
Springfield, Illinois

March 13, 1970

Graham, O'Shea & Wisnosky,
Architects and Planners
Suite 2
222 South Fifth Street
Springfield, Illinois

Re: Executive Mansion

Gentlemen:

As requested by you, I have completed preliminary Mechanical and Electrical Estimates for the rehabilitation, restoration and addition of the above Project. These estimates are based upon the installation of complete new Plumbing, Waste and Vent Piping, Water Piping, Fixtures and so forth in the existing structure so that from this time hence we can be assured that the best materials have been used and are of the newest and most satisfactory and workable materials. I would call to your attention that, with the exception of the ground level toilet room, only two bath rooms are to be included in the existing structure. Consequently, it is our evaluation that all existing plumbing should be removed and replaced. The existing heating media is an antiquated steam distribution system which provides inadequate control and no humidification. The air conditioning facilities have been installed on a piece meal basis and are unsatisfactory at best. These two, now separate, systems should be removed in their entirety and a complete new system installed which would provide heating, cooling, filtration, ventilation and humidity control.

The present wiring, switches, fixtures and electrical devices in the existing structure are in excess of twenty years of age. On any equipment of this life useage, we can only assume that considerable deterioration has taken place in the insulating qualities of the material surrounding the conductors. Consequently, we would have no alternative but to recommend that all existing wiring be abandoned and be removed where possible, and that new wiring be run in conduit to serve the entire rehabilitated existing area.

We have completed preliminary heat loss - heat gain calculations, and have reviewed the apparent problems and necessary solutions relative to the Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilating and Electrical Work. Our preliminary concepts of these systems are as follows:

Plumbing:

All new waste and vent piping and water piping should be provided throughout the existing structure from a point outside the foundation walls to terminal points for roof vents. All waste and vent piping will, of course, be installed in accordance with state code requirements, and will utilize materials which will give the maximum longevity to the system. A central domestic hot water system will be provided in the mechanical area probably located in the basement of the Garage. Domestic hot water will be recirculated so that it is instantly available at each hot water outlet. Special plumbing consideration will be given to Kitchen and Laundry Areas.

Heating, Air Conditioning and Ventilation:

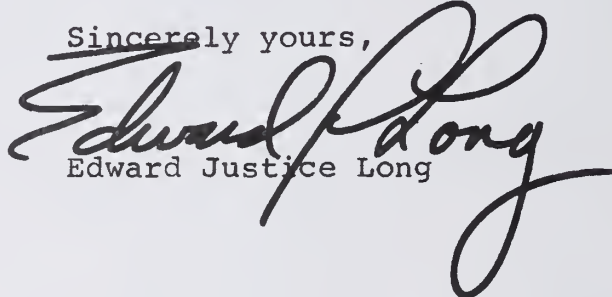
Primary sources for Heating and Cooling, namely a hot water boiler and a chiller will be located in mechanical space probably beneath the Garage. Hot water for central use, and chilled water for summer cooling will be piped from their primary sources throughout the building to air handling units which will then supply, by zone, heated and cooled air which will maintain pre-determined relative humidity. Additional outside air will be taken in to maintain pleasant fresh air conditions, and all air will be filtered through conventional filtering systems. The use of electronic filtration will be given serious consideration. It is the present intent, within the existing structure, to supply air to the Ground Floor only from the lower level. The single exception will be that air supplied for crowd gatherings to the First Floor public areas. All other air delivered for heating and cooling purposes, in the existing structure, will be supplied from equipment located in the present attic space. The distribution of this system will be located in the presently furred-out outside walls. The addition will be conditioned summer and winter through a conventional air distribution system with special additional equipment being provided in areas of maximum intermittent loading.

Electrical:

All Electrical Work in the existing structure will be abandoned and, where possible, removed. A complete new Electrical System will be provided to give lighting commensurate with the atmosphere of the structure, and the requirements of the areas. Overhead lighting will be provided from both a decorative and utility standpoint. Convenience outlets will be distributed for maximum useability. The addition will be provided with lighting and convenience outlets with all wiring in conduit in accordance with the state code requirements. Fixtures and electrical devices will be selected in accordance with the decor of the building. Electrical distribution panels will be provided throughout the existing structure, and the addition, with a new electrical source provided in the Equipment Room. Standby emergency generation will be provided at this point. In addition, telephone inter-communication, closed circuit TV, and security systems will be provided as indicated by convenience and as required for security.

I believe that the Project has taken on a positive shape, and that we are progressing toward a satisfactory and operationally functional system for this structure. We look forward with anticipation to the challenge afforded in the completion of these preliminary criteria.

Sincerely yours,

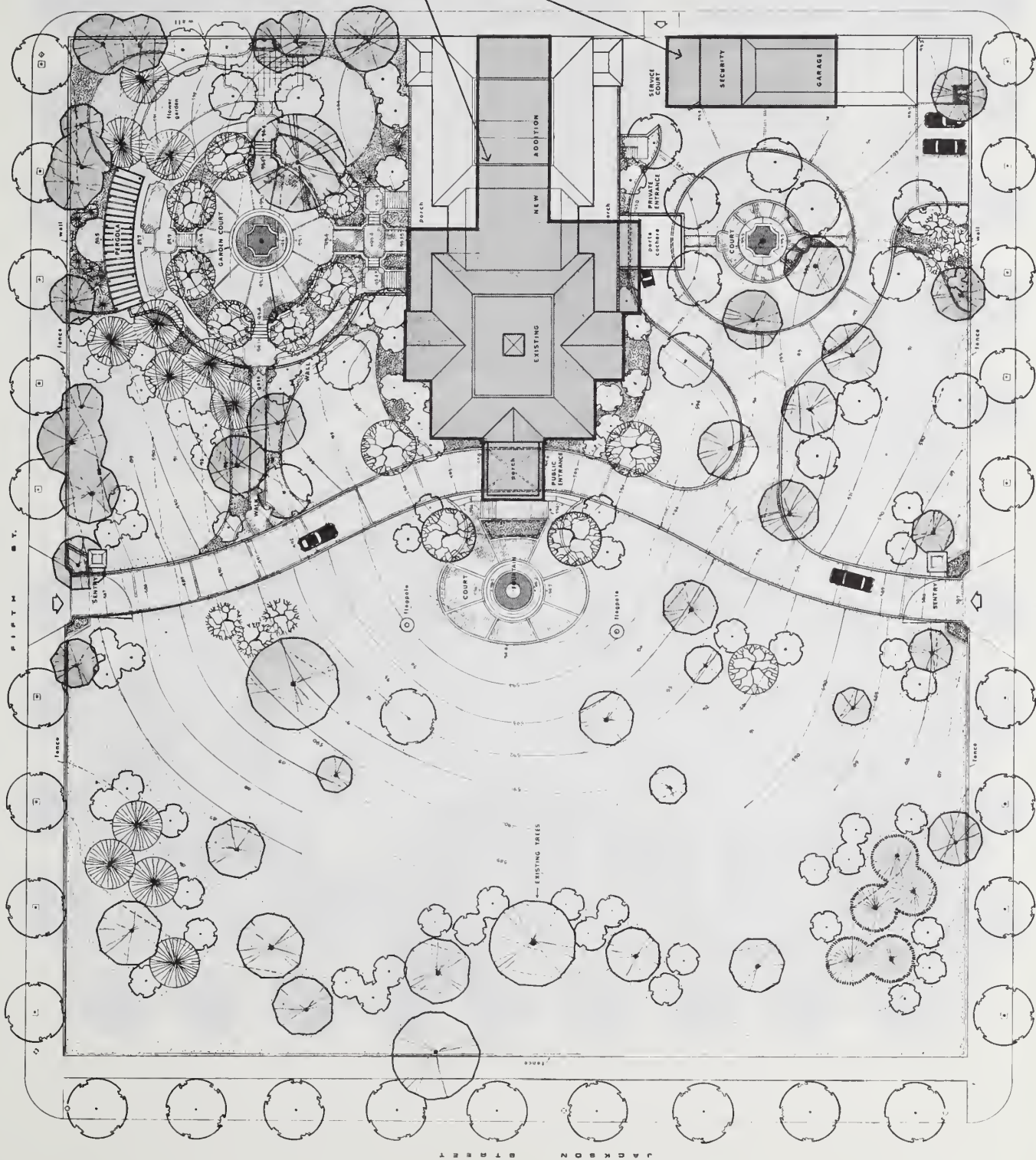


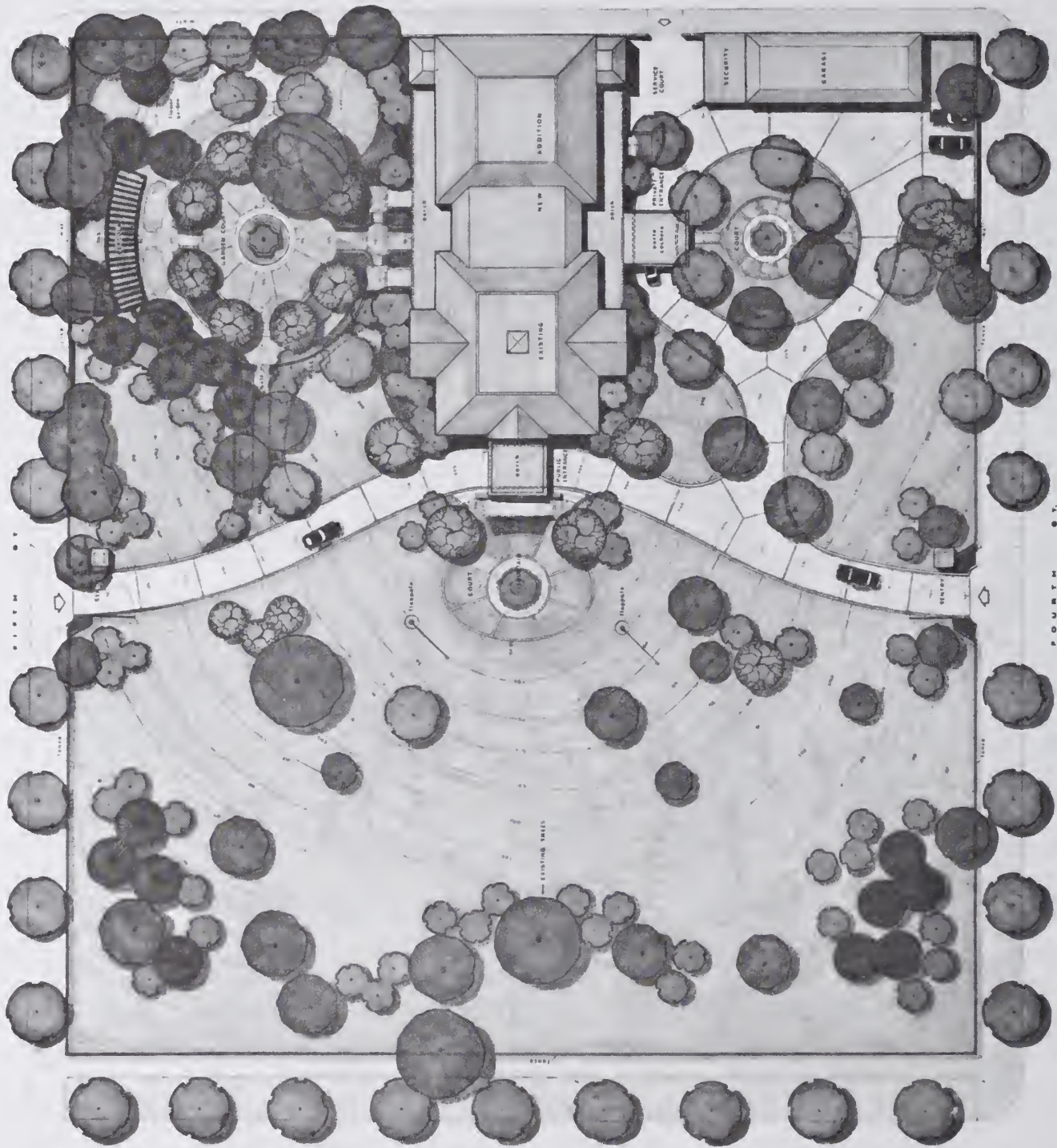
Edward Justice Long

EJL:beh



EXISTING BUILDINGS
SHADED



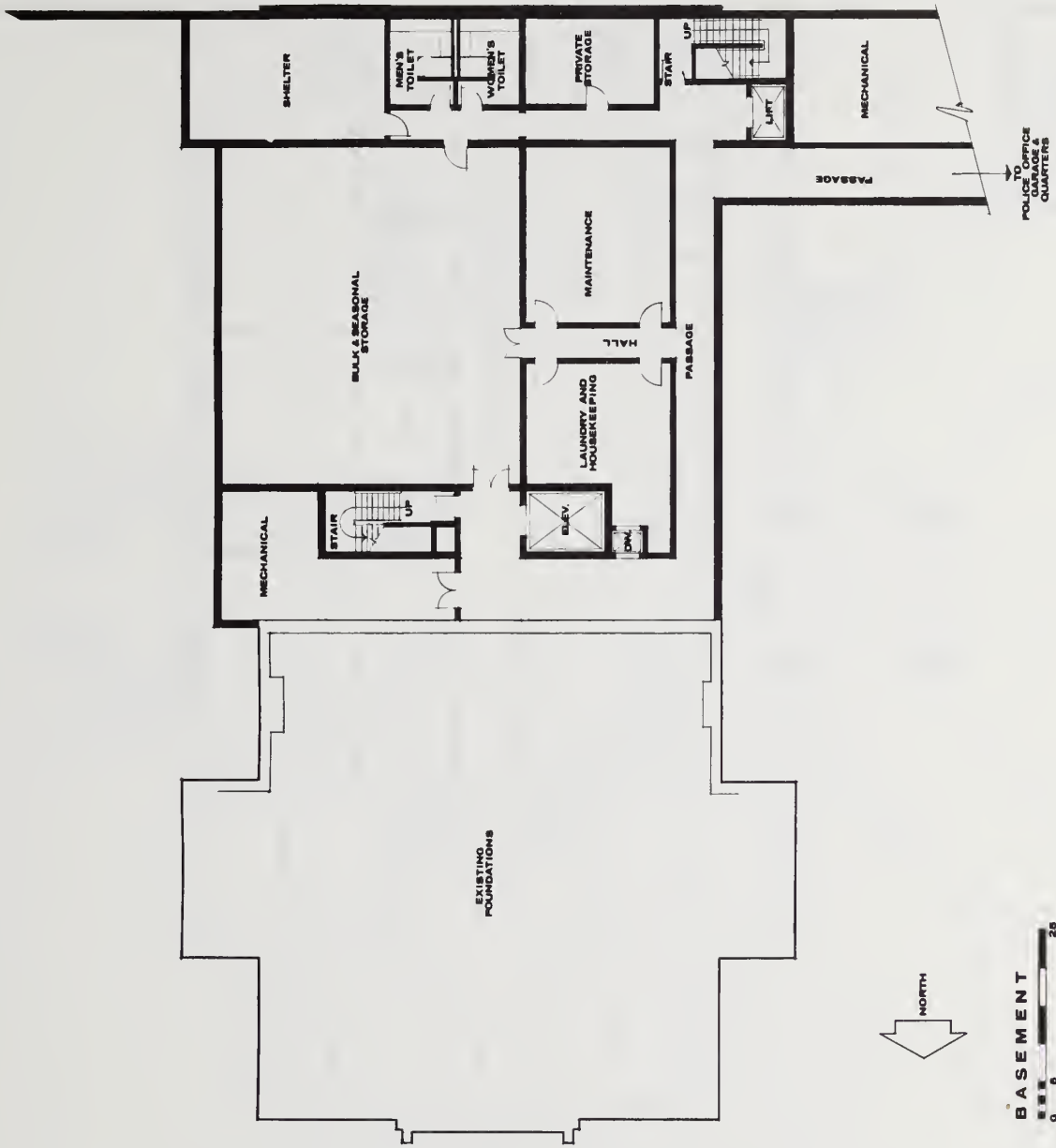


SITE PLAN

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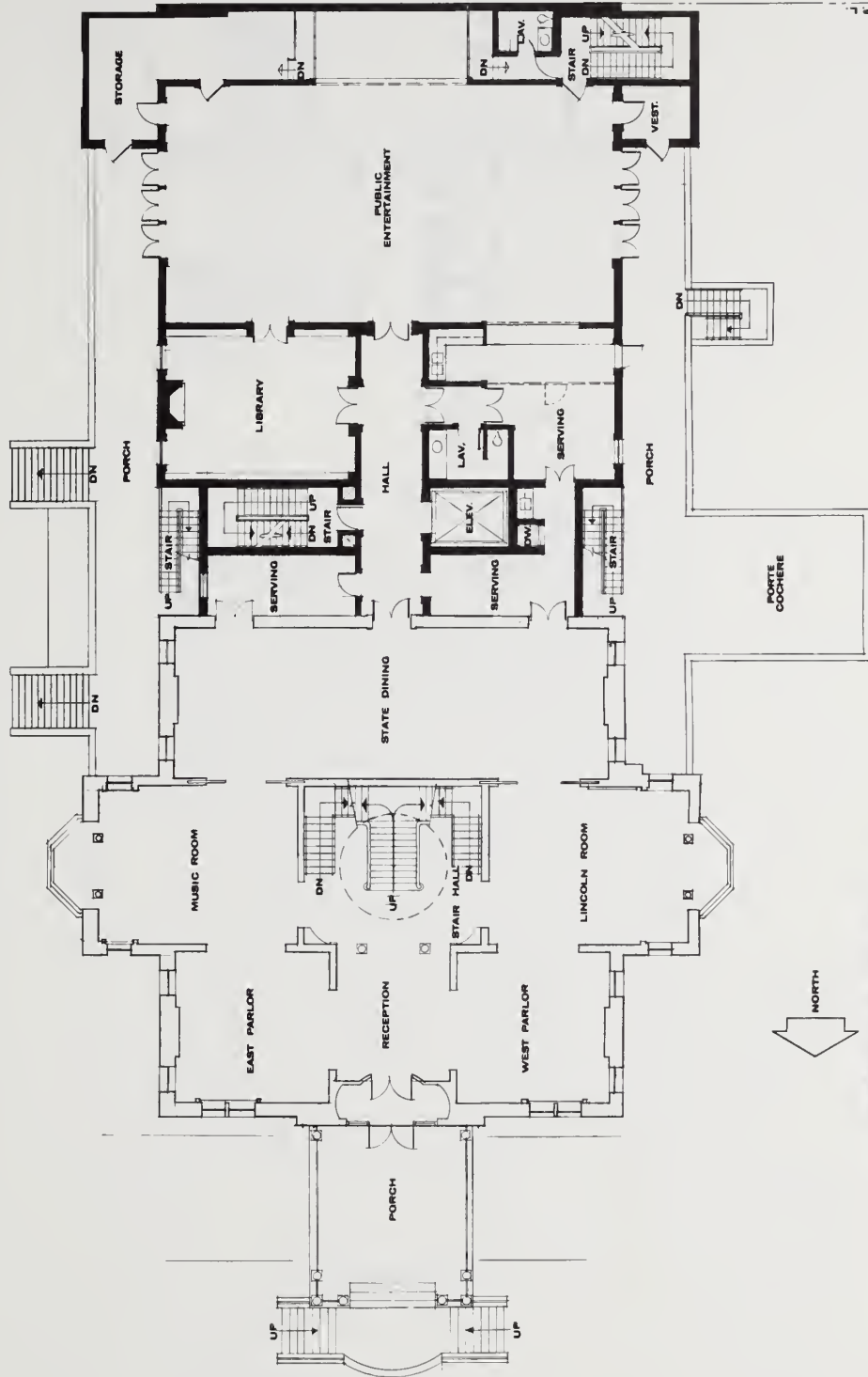
EDWARDS STREET ABOVE



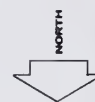
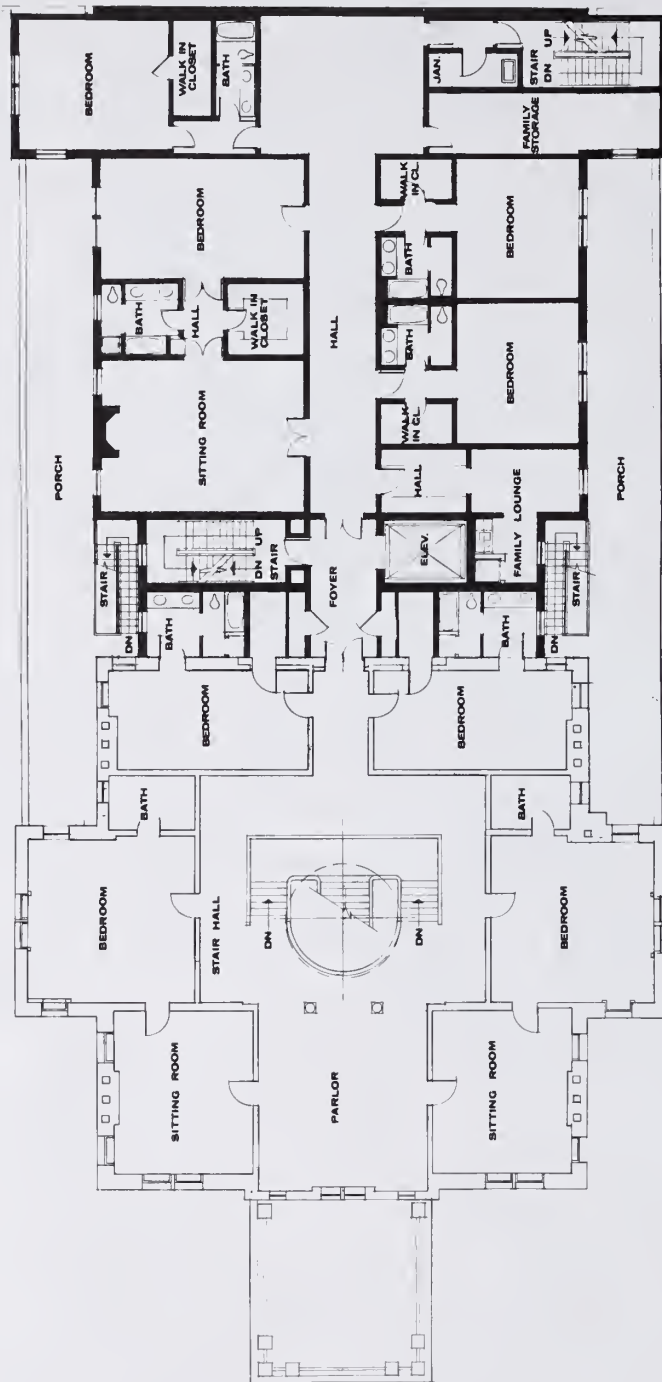
POLICE OFFICE
TOILETS
KITCHEN
QUARTERS





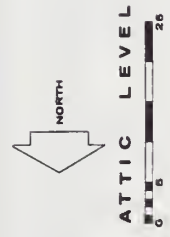
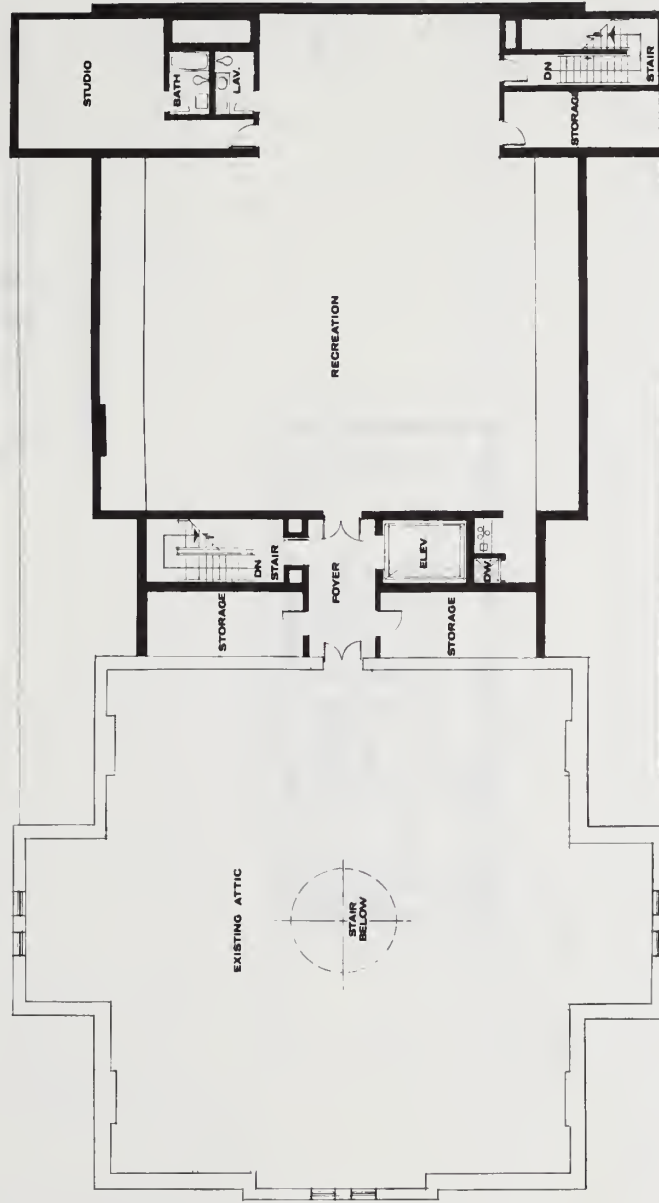


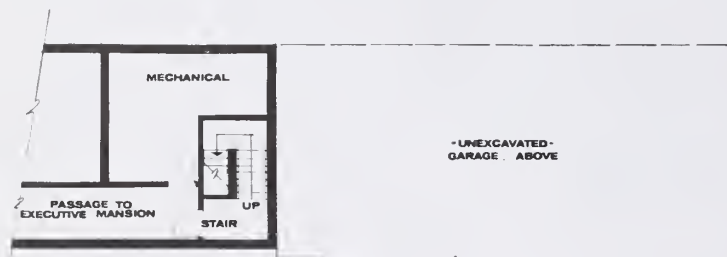
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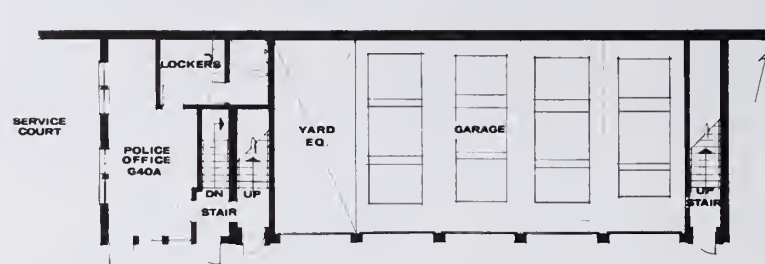
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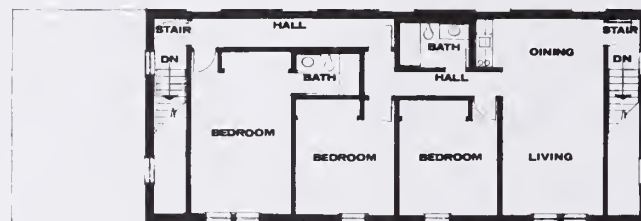




BASEMENT

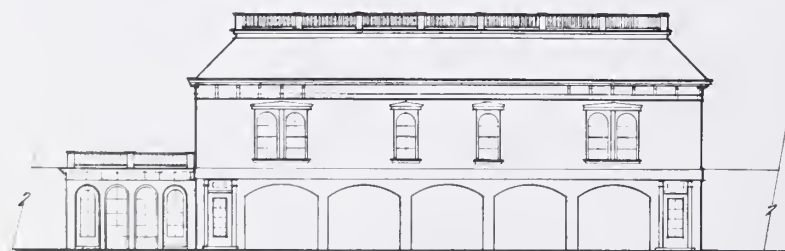


GROUND LEVEL

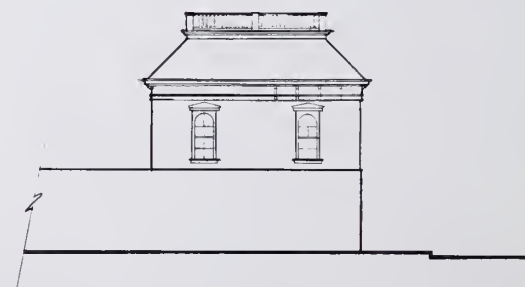


FIRST FLOOR

DOMESTIC STAFF



NORTH



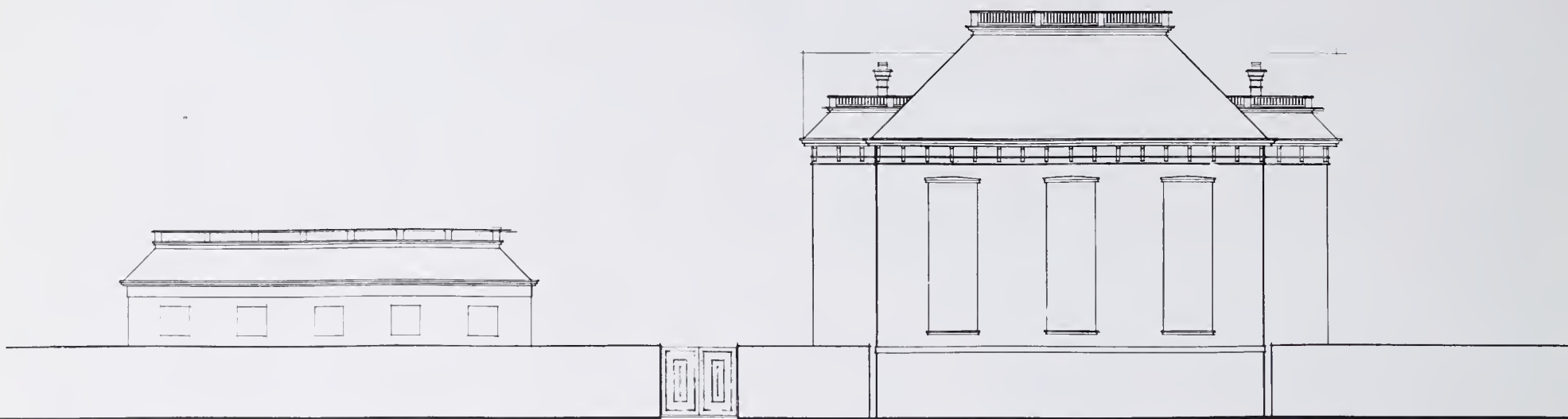
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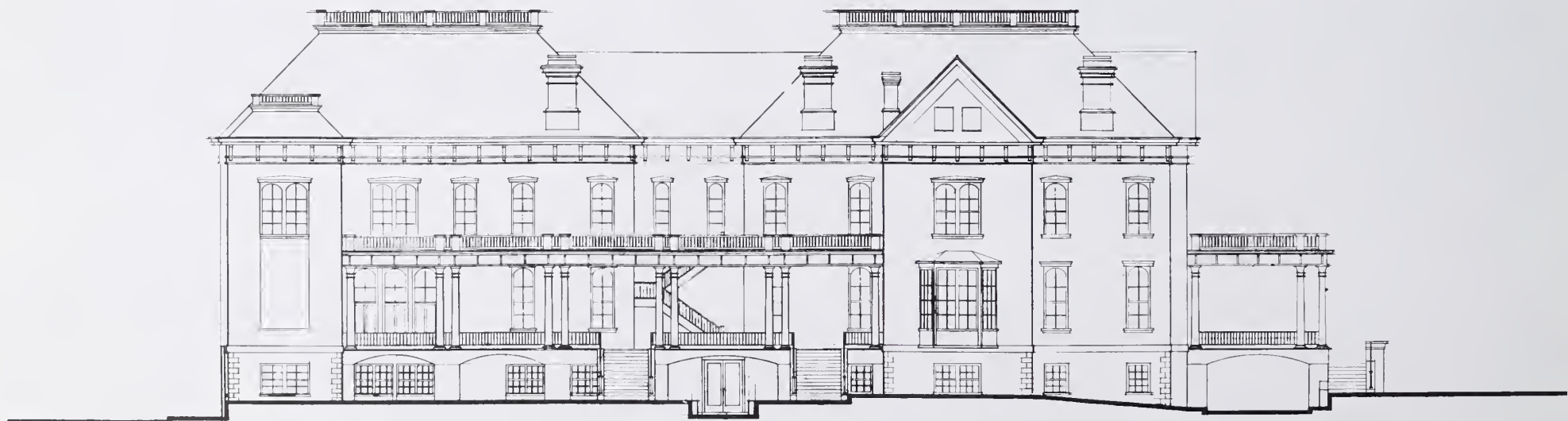
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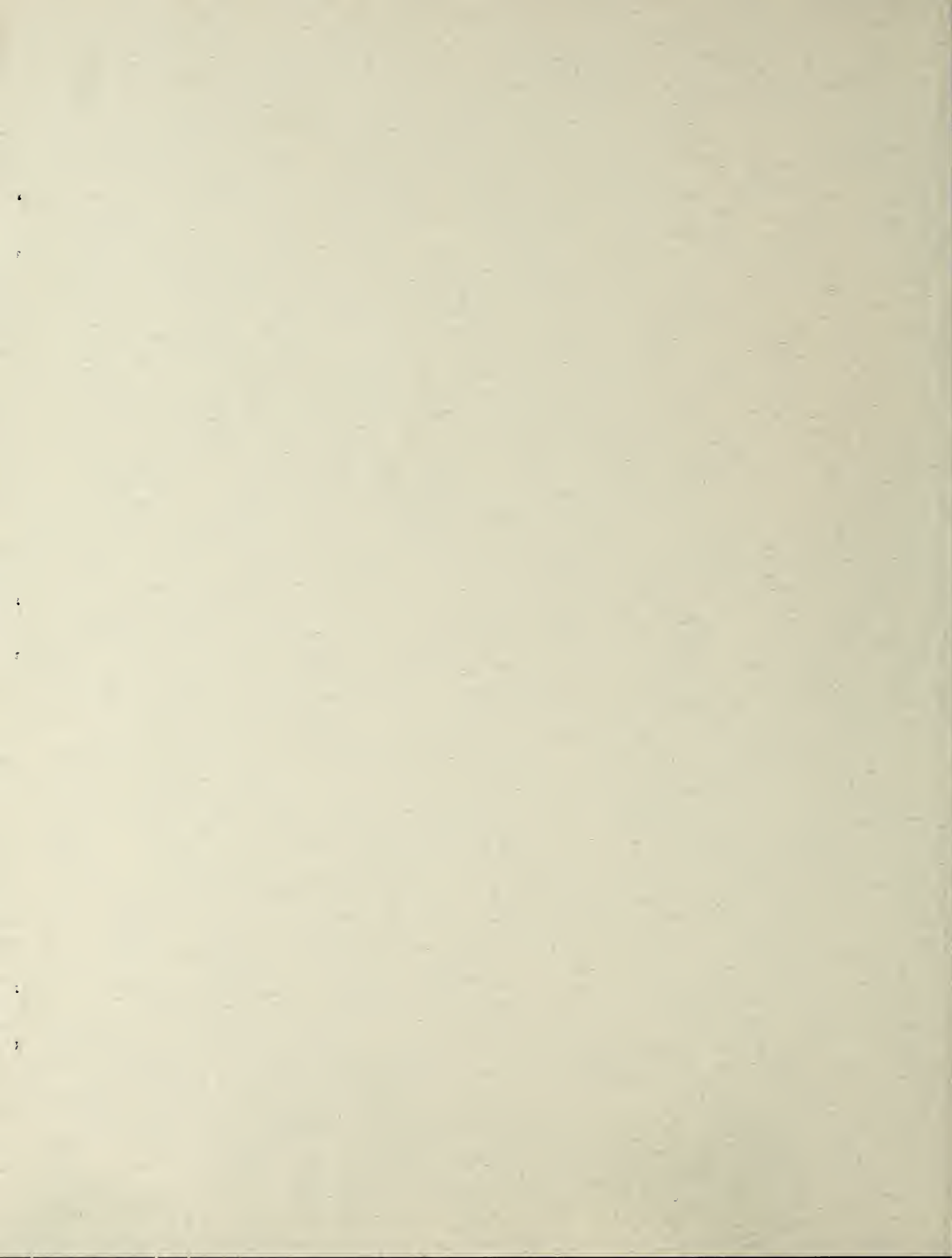
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SOUTH

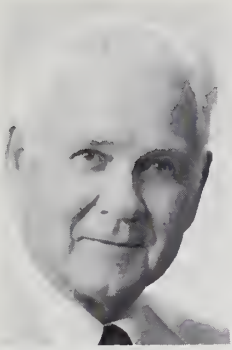


EAST



*Gouvernors mansion
Springfield, Illinois*

Neil Lathrop New Senior VP



Donald F. Lewis

Don Lewis Becomes 1972-3 President

Donald F. Lewis of Bethalto was elected to a one-year term as president of the Illinois State Historical Society during its seventy-third annual meeting Oct. 5-7 in Springfield. Neil Lathrop of Freeport, a junior college history teacher, was elected senior vice-president.

Six new directors were chosen at the meeting. They are Robert G. Bone of Bloomington, William

Byar of Sterling, Carrol C. Hall of Springfield, Clifford Leonard of Princeton, Mrs. Wilma Lund of Aledo, and Mrs. Jessie B. Morgan of Monticello. Directors will serve three years, except for Mrs. Morgan, who fills a one-year vacancy.

Lewis, a college professor and researcher, has been a member of the State Society since 1965 and is the author of several books and articles dealing with Illinois history. He has taught history since 1928 in various high schools and at Shurtleff College, Southern Illinois University, and McKendree College. He is currently researching the life of Illinois Gov. Charles S. Deneen. Lewis served as a vice-president and as a director of the Society prior to his election as president.

Fifteen vice-presidents also installed at the meeting were: Mary Burtschi, Vandalia; Leon Church, Lebanon; Emory Evans, DeKalb; Lawrence E. House, Nashville; John H. Keiser, Springfield; Michael S. Lerner, Chicago; Sam Lilly, Downers Grove; George W. May, Peoria; David Maurer, Charleston; Mrs. Elsie O. Sang, River Forest; Hudson R. Sours, Peoria; A. Edwin Stocke, Carmi; Edmund B. Thornton, Ottawa; Leroy Thummel, Rock Falls; and Clyde C. Walton, DeKalb.



A highlight of the annual meeting: ISHS members visited the Illinois Executive Mansion during its renovation.

Also visited: Clover Lawn, the David Davis Mansion in Bloomington operated by the ISHS and ISHL as a museum of nineteenth-century living. The annual meeting was devoted to a study of historic preservation.



In Brief . . .

ISHS Executive Director William K. Alderfer has been named chairman of the National Awards Committee of the American Association for State and Local History by AASLH President Louis L. Tucker. Alderfer previously served as one of 12 regional awards chairmen for the U.S. and Canada. In his new capacity, he will guide the international organization's 29-year-old program to establish and encourage standards of excellence for state and local history.

...

Awards Presented for State, Local History

Four awards for outstanding contributions to state or local history were presented at the ISHS annual awards banquet during the Society's meeting Oct. 6.

The Dickson family of Lewistown was presented an individual award for state history for over 40 years of work preserving Dickson Mounds archaeological site. The accompanying citation noted the family's private preservation efforts, subsequent transfer of the property to the State of Illinois, and continued support of the Illinois State Museum's management of the site.

An individual award for local history

went to Vernon Derry of Aurora for publishing a historical newsletter over many years and for continuing involvement in Aurora area historical activities.

The Abraham Lincoln Association was honored with an organization award for state history for years of promoting, funding, and continually supporting the reconstruction and maintenance of Springfield's Old State Capitol.

William Adelman of the University of Illinois—Chicago Circle received an individual citation for state history for his efforts in producing the documentary film *Packintown, USA* and for his historic guidebook *Touring Pullman*.

Candlelight tours of Springfield's Old State Capitol have been so popular that plans are being made to expand the program offerings when the tours resume in the summer of 1973, according to John T. Keene, ISHL historic sites historian. "During the nine Saturday evenings we were open in 1972 (July 8 through Sept. 2) a total of 4,680 people toured the building—that's 208 people an hour for the 2½ hours each Saturday the candles were burning," said Keene, who supervises interpretation of the Old Capitol. "Public response was so enthusiastic—despite the fact that programs were featured on only two evenings—that our

program schedule will be expanded in 1973." The stimulus to imagination provided by candlelight contributed to the high attendance, Keene surmised. "Many people who visited the Old Capitol Saturday afternoons returned to see it after dark," he said.

Among notable visitors to Springfield's Old State Capitol was Mrs. George McGovern shown here with State Historian William K. Alderfer examining the chess set in the law library during a tour of the building October 4.



In an effort to disseminate Illinois history to the widest possible audience, the ISHS has commissioned Howard F. Rissler, retired editor of the *Journal of the ISHS* and of the *Dispatch*, to prepare a monthly feature and a weekly quiz on Illinois history for distribution to the newspapers of the state. The monthly feature, titled "This Month in Illinois History," relates events that have transpired in the same month in years past. The weekly "Illinois History Quiz," a five-question, multiple-choice-answer feature, has been prepared camera-ready for those papers using offset printing.

1973 ISHS CALENDAR

- Mar. 24: Southern Regional Meeting, Congress of Illinois Historical Societies and Museums, Waterloo
- Mar. 31: Student Historian Southern Regional Meeting, Salem
- April 7: Student Historian Central Regional Meeting, Urbana
- April 14: Student Historian Northeast Regional Meeting, Chicago
- April 27-28: Ulysses S. Grant Symposium, DeKalb
- April 28: Student Historian Northwest Regional Meeting, Streator
- May 18-19: Spring Tour, Illinois State Historical Society, LaSalle
- May 23: Twenty-fifth annual Student Historian Award Day, Springfield
- June 2: Northern Regional Meeting, Congress of Illinois Historical Societies and Museums, Naperville
- Oct. 19-20: Seventy-fourth annual Meeting, Illinois State Historical Society, Chicago

For the Record

Because it is one of the principal historical reference libraries in the state, the ISHL each day receives many queries about Illinois history from people all over the world. This column presents a few such questions with the answers prepared by ISHL staff members.

Covered bridges hold a fascination for many people—so much so that a national organization exists to preserve these unique reminders of bygone travel. Thus it is not unusual for the ISHL to be asked quite frequently about the number and location of the covered bridges that still remain in Illinois.



The Thompson's Mill Bridge

There remain only eight 19th-century covered bridges standing on their original sites in Illinois. From north to south, they are:

Red Bridge, over Bureau Creek, two miles north of Princeton (Bureau County), 93' long, dating from 1863

Allaman Bridge, over Henderson Creek, two miles south of Oquawka (Henderson County), 106' long, dating from 1865

Wolf Bridge, over Spoon River, six miles northwest of Douglas (Knox County), 106' long, dating from 1848

Greenbush Bridge, over Swan Creek, one mile south of Greenbush (Warren

County), 58' long, dating from ca. 1896

Riddle Hill Bridge, over Spring Creek, four miles west of Springfield (Sangamon County), 80' long, dating from 1883

Hedley Bridge, over Sugar Creek, two miles northwest of Glenarm (Sangamon County), 58' long, dating from ca. 1880

Thompson's Mill Bridge, over the Kaskaskia River, three miles northeast of Cowden (Shelby County), 105' long, dating from 1868

Little Mary's River Bridge, over Little Mary's River, five miles northeast of Chester (Randolph County), 88' long, dating from 1854

An argument can be made for the listing of a ninth, the Oakridge Bridge, still existing from the 19th century. It is 52' long, dates from ca. 1866, but was moved from its original location in Divernon Township in Sangamon County to a private museum just south of New Salem State Park (Menard County).

Two additional covered bridges in Illinois should be noted if only to avoid controversy: one spans the Sangamon River near Mahomet (Champaign County) and the other spans Miami Creek near Litchfield (Montgomery County). They do not date from the 19th century, however: the former was constructed of concrete with a wooden superstructure in 1965 and the latter—all wooden—in 1958.

For those who care to study 19th-century covered bridges in Illinois, two works are recommended:

Covered Bridges in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin by Leslie C. Swanson (Moline, Ill., 1970) and *The Covered Bridges of Illinois* by Thelma Eaton (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1968).—*Russell C. Birk, Historical Markers Supervisor.*

Vacation Months See 21 Join ISHS

The Illinois State Historical Society welcomed 21 new members during July and August:

Life

James D. Heiple, Pekin

Sustaining

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Storck, Springfield

Affiliate

Caroline Martin-Mitchell
Historical Museum,
Naperville
Kendall County Historical
Society, Yorkville

Institutional

Lakeview Center, Peoria
University of Illinois at
Chicago Circle, Chicago
York Community High School,
Library, Elmhurst

Individual

Sam Alschuler, Aurora
Mr. & Mrs. Richard E.
Anderson, Springfield
Mr. W.H. Bailey, Troy
August O. Becker, Spring
Grove
Marjorie Cleaves, Timewell

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas J. Collins,
Springfield
Mr. & Mrs. Robert F. Dalton,
Wheaton
Mr. & Mrs. P. Wayne Dowling,
Springfield
Mr. Joseph F. McGuire,
Champaign
Dr. F. Mark McKiernan,
Nauvoo
Mr. & Mrs. Floyd C. Palm,
Galesburg
Mrs. L.S. Pappmeier, Galesburg
Mrs. Ada E. Staley, Flora
Mr. & Mrs. James L. Stone,
Moberly, Missouri



Dispatch
from the Illinois State Historical Society

A bimonthly newsletter published for its members by the Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62706; Bruce D. Cody, editor; Al von Behren, photographer.

The Illinois State Historical Society is a not for profit educational organization incorporated in 1900 to collect, preserve, and disseminate the history of Illinois: William K. Alderfer, executive director.

Subscriptions to the *Dispatch* are available through membership in the Society \$7.50 individual or not for profit organization annual dues: \$50 business annual; \$150 individual life. Other benefits of membership include a subscription to the quarterly *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, invitations to meetings and tours, and discounts on books and pamphlets published by the Society.

Change of address notices, undeliverable copies, editorial correspondence, and membership (subscription) applications should be sent to: *Dispatch*, Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

The news media may use any material appearing in the *Dispatch* — please credit
Second class postage paid at Springfield, Illinois.

"fur' nish-ings, *n.pl.*, . . . especially household furniture and decorations."

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION 1971-1972

By October, rehabilitation of the Illinois Executive Mansion had moved toward completion, with installation of steel I-beams, new electrical circuitry, new plumbing and mechanical equipment, and the application of plaster and paint. The end of 1972 would see the work finished except for landscaping and the details that inevitably arise at the conclusion of any such project. Finished, that is, as far as the structure was concerned. There would remain the task of transforming the building into a habitable residence again—by furnishing it.

The state appropriation for the Mansion's rehabilitation did not provide for the purchase of furniture, carpet, drapery, chandeliers, wallpaper, or anything unrelated to the building's structure. These things would have to be obtained without state funds.

At the time the Mansion was constructed, Governor Joel Matteson (its first occupant) received \$3,000 from the state to furnish the new building. Funds for furniture replacement were later included in the biennial appropriations for the operation of the Mansion. This has continued to the present. The old furnishings formerly used in the "public" rooms (before the current renovation) were moved into the expanded family quarters and will be replaced as necessary from the Mansion's regular operating budget.

It had been agreed by the restorationists that the furnishings of the public areas of the Mansion, like those of the White House, would remain unchanged in the future.

To acquire permanent furnishings, the Illinois Executive Mansion Association was formed. With the incumbent first lady as honorary president, the IEMA was incorporated not for profit Mar. 8, 1972, "to enhance understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the Executive Mansion and to acquire historic furnishings and other objects for the Executive Mansion." The charter officers included Mrs. A.D. Van Meter of Springfield as president, Mrs. Brooks McCormick of Chicago as vice-president, and Mrs. Benjamin Victor of Springfield as secretary.

The new state dining room. The two large over-mantle mirrors (one at each end of the room) have been in the Mansion since ca. 1860. The three chandeliers are Waterford crystal; the breakfront holds examples of the Mansion silver service, originally used in the captain's mess on the turn-of-the-century battleship U.S.S. Illinois.



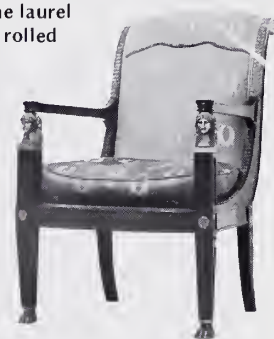
Even before the new group could begin "to acquire historic furnishings and other objects," it had to determine what kinds of furnishings were desirable. Considerable research was undertaken by the Historical Library staff advisors—aided by the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Interior Designers—to answer two questions: *a.* what furnishings were used in the Mansion when it first opened and, *b.* what should be in the Mansion from now on?

Only four items were found that could be identified with the Mansion from its earliest days: two large wall mirrors, an oil portrait of Edward D. Baker, and the large tureen from the Matteson table service. It appeared that all other furnishings had succumbed to time, hard use, and frequent efforts to update the interior decor. Thus the advisors had to decide what period of furnishings would reflect good taste, harmony, and respect for the historic nature of the building.

While the plan of the Mansion was Georgian modified with an eclectic Victorian façade (clustered Gothic columns and brackets on bay windows, false-fluted chimneys, and paired windows), the character of the interior was Greek Revival. The style of furnishings finally selected by the advisors was English Regency (after King George IV, who was Prince Regent 1811-20). English Regency was a modification of the French Empire style, retaining the somewhat ponderous Greco-Roman shapes but using generally lighter colors in both woods and fabrics.

Although the Regency style had passed its creative peak in England by mid-19th

A typical English Regency arm chair now in the Mansion. The brass sculpted caryatid heads and animal paw ferrules on the front legs are typical of English Regency, as are the laurel crown motifs and rolled crest rail.

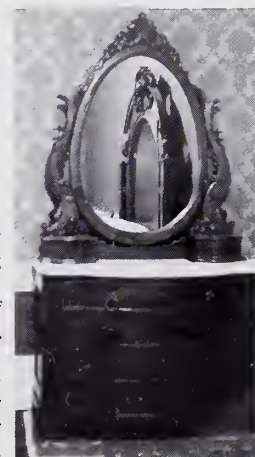


century, it was still valid in the U.S. and was selected for several reasons: *a.* some Regency effects were found with the Mansion—the north elevation balconies, for example; *b.* it was an excellent transition style between the late Federal furnishings common to late Georgian plans and the mid-Victorian variant of rocaille furnishings; *c.* it is completely compatible with the Greek Revival interior; and *d.* its furnishings are characterized by rich woods, fine craftsmanship, substantial appearance, and durability.

Only a handful of Regency reproductions were found in the Mansion. The IEMA, therefore, set to work raising funds to commission drapery and carpet and to search for donated Regency furni-



Detail of the wall-to-wall carpet covering the entire first floor and part of the second in the restored portion. The carpet is all wool and the design is based on column capitals of water-leaf and acanthus leaf, like those on the Greek Revival woodwork. Members of the American Institute of Interior Designers participated in the design of the carpet and of the drapery and wallpaper.



The two major pieces furnishing the Yates bedroom—the headboard of the first Gov. Richard Yates' bed is seen reflected in the mirror of the Civil War governor's dresser.



The Lincoln bedroom viewed through the original doorway. The bed was owned but probably never used by Lincoln. It was presented to him, along with a matching dresser, following his election to the Presidency but was not taken to Washington.

One of the few items dating from the Mansion's earliest days is this oil portrait of Edward D. Baker, an intimate friend of Abraham and Mary Lincoln's—they named their second son for him. After political careers in Illinois and California, Baker was elected U.S. senator from Oregon. He resigned his seat to lead a Union regiment and was killed early in the Civil War at the Battle of Ball's Bluff. The Lincolns gave Baker a White House funeral.



ture or the funds to buy it. Some help for its efforts came when the U.S. Internal Revenue Service granted donors the right to deduct from their income tax the value of donations to the IEMA. Regency was popular for only a short time at the beginning of the 19th century in the U.S. (it enjoyed a one-year revival about 1925) and finding suitable pieces for the Mansion has turned into quite a project.

However, as suitable furnishings for the preserved portion are gradually ob-

tained, the Illinois Executive Mansion will grow to reflect the comment made by a delegate when Governor Yates I entertained the 1862 Constitutional Convention:

"The edifice, though without any striking features of architectural elegance, has by its amplitude and massiveness, its general commanding appearance, and its capacious and lofty apartments, worthily represented the dignity of the State of Illinois."

—B.D.C.

Architect's rendering of the Illinois Executive Mansion from the northwest, as it will appear when the rehabilitation is completed.



Dispatch
from the Illinois State Historical Society

Series 4, No. 5

OCTOBER, 1972

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION
FT. WAYNE, INDIANA. 46302

Z.3



Governor and Mrs. James R. Thompson

cordially invite you to join them

at a reception

honoring the 174th anniversary of the
birth of Abraham Lincoln on Friday
evening, Friday 11, 1983 from
six thirty until seven thirty

The Executive Mansion

Springfield, Illinois

P. S. v. p.

217/782-3133

by February 9

A Glance at Our Past Governors. Quincy Herald.

GOVERNOR JOEL A. MATTESON.

Governor Joel A. Matteson who followed French in 1852, was a native of New York, born in 1808 and removed to Illinois in 1833. Like most of his predecessors he possessed an attractive presence. The portraits of our governors preserved at Springfield are a credit to the state and well worth examination. They represent an evidently eminent line of men. No one can look along them without feeling that the men there depicted must, in personal appearance, have filled the proper measure of public expectation, and realizing at the same time that the great trusts of the growing state placed in the hands of such men as these appear to be more faithfully, strongly, sagaciously guarded and used—as resultant history, in the main, has proven that they were. The lining of all these portraits is good; the artisan work above the average.

The likeness of Governors Bond and Edwards are especially striking and fine. The writer may be over-impressed by these two more than by some of the others, from a vivid recollection of the originals as he saw them during childhood. With but a vague idea at that time of what a governor was, the remembrances lay still fresh of the somewhat extra preparation in the household when these titled personages were expected, and when they arrived, of their seeming superiority in dress and demeanor to other everyday people. Governors, and all other parties who have handles to their names, are nowadays more easily comprehended, and found to be not much unlike other folks, but it did not so appear then and to a boy, and perhaps there may have been a difference in those days. These executive portraits vary somewhat in their general excellencies. That of Cole's is good, but it does not and cannot, in addition to the facial resemblance, express the winsome look and expressive grace of word and action, which both native feeling and diplomatic practice had engrafted upon his everyday manners, making them apparently a part of himself.

Reynolds' and Duncan's likeness are also good, though the former might have been painted as less grave and gray; and Duncan is too stern looking and dark, his genial, benevolent expression not being sufficiently shown. The most unsatisfactory of all these portraits is that of Governor Bissell. As he looked while Governor the likeness is correct, but those who had seen Bissell in his earlier times would wish to have him pictured as he then was, with that peculiarly buoyant rapid expression which his features usually wore instead of the pained and suffering look that disease printed upon him during his later days.

As before said the observation of these paintings, and of the characteristics therein shown, is a good state study. The life of every community or nation is mainly the individual lives of its public men. The acts which they originate, or the movements which they represent, as told in their biographies, make up the summed history of their people, and from them, their life and looks, we learn most truly of the condition of things around them.

The early life of Gov. Matteson, before his settlement in Illinois, was an adventurous and experienced one. He traveled and traded a great deal in Canada and throughout the southern states, and engaged in various occupations. He had the

ordinary common school education of the eastern boy, to which, however, he added the fruits of a precocious observation, and early developed bold, self-reliant business characteristics, which he maintained through life. He began in Illinois, Kendall county, as a farmer, but soon embarked in land and other speculations with general success. He was a large contractor on the work of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and his connection therewith, and trading in the canal lands, was very remunerative. Removing to Will county, he established at Joliet a woolen factory, which soon commanded an extensive and lucrative trade throughout northern Illinois, and gave its owner a broad and high reputation for business sagacity, integrity and wealth. He first appeared in political life as state senator from Will county, elected in 1842. By a singular error in the apportionment law, another person—Judge Pearson—the holding-over senator, from the old district, remained as senator from Will county, and the seat was allowed him. He, however, resigned, and a special law

being immediately passed to correct the error, Matteson was re-elected, and was chosen again in 1844, and also in 1848, serving as state senator for ten years, and until his nomination for governor in 1852. His senatorial career was prominent and creditable. His reputation had preceded him and he was made chairman of the committee on finance, which place he retained throughout his term of service. Although not a debater, and seeking to make no sensation "on the floor," yet his industry, experience and practical knowledge gave him a maintained position among the foremost men of the senate.

His nomination for governor by the democratic convention in 1852 was partially accidental, like that of his predecessor, French, and obtained only after a doubtful struggle, and with the odds not in his favor at first. There were over a half dozen aspirants for the nomination; some of them strong men. David L. Gregg, then secretary of state, stood foremost, and seemed to be the party choice. He was a very learned and able man. There was also Col. John Dement, father of the present secretary of state, one of the oldest, most popular and astute politicians of Illinois, who came next to Gregg. Matteson stood perhaps third, but there was also Thomas L. Harris and Lewis W. Ross, very able and popular men, and some smaller fry. Among them all, Matteson, though not leading at first, gained from the start, and after several ballots, was nominated. It was charged with a good deal of plausibility that Gregg was defeated on account of his being a Catholic. Whether this fact influenced the result is uncertain, but this was made a matter of public and somewhat embittered discussion, both before and after the meeting of the convention, and appeared to assume so much importance as hearing upon the canvass, that Mr. Gregg felt called upon to publish a letter on the subject, pledging his cordial support to the ticket. Gustavus A. Koerner was the nominee for lieutenant-governor.

E. B. Webb, or "Batt Webb," as he was popularly called, one of the oldest public men of the state, was the whig candidate, and partly with some hope of healing the disaffection in the democratic ranks, growing out of Gregg's defeat and the Catholic question, L. D. Mor-

rison, or "Don Morrison," as he is known—a man of popular talent whose associations were Catholic, was selected as candidate for the second office. It does not appear that this issue cut any figure in the contest, and if it had, the defeat of the Whigs was so overwhelming that it could not be noticed. This was the Waterloo year of the Whig party, its last appearance in the national field, Scott, their candidate, carrying but four states, and the party soon disbanded. The Illinois result was very decisive. Matteson, who had been somewhat coldly supported at first, received 80,645 votes to 64,408 cast for Webb, and 8,829 for Dexter A. Knowlton, the abolition candidate. This was much the largest majority that any candidate for governor had yet received.

Governor Matteson was very fortunate in the period of his administration. The state had commenced in 1850 and '51 to shake off the depression and discredit which had more or less downed it since 1837, and its progress in population, improvements and wealth during the four years of his term, was amazing. The precise population in 1852 and 1856 cannot be ascertained, but a contrast of the presidential votes of the two years will convey an idea of the great increase. There were cast in the former year 155,497 votes, which swelled in 1856 to 238,871, being an advance of over 50 per cent. The taxable property during this time nearly trebled itself in amount, although on a lessened valuation; one-third of the public debt was paid off; about twenty-seven hundred miles of railroad were constructed, while in 1852 there were existing less than four hundred, and everywhere and in every form the state turned with the most inviting prosperity.

To all that tended to state advance and development the governor's advice and influence was most strongly and suggestively given. His first message was an admirable document and established his reputation at once. All of his messages were most able, and some of them singularly choice in language and style. It is probable that he did not pen them, but the ideas and dictation were undoubtedly his own.

Among the many important measures of his administration were the creation of the office of superintendent of public instruction, and the reformation of the school system by the passage of the law of 1855 with its radical changes on the preceding law, on which our present admirable system is based. The discreditable black laws prohibiting immigration of free blacks were passed; at this time also a temporary and imperative banking law, attempts to revise the new constitution of 1848, a temperance law which failed when submitted to popular vote and innumerable private charters for railroads and every other conceivable project of enterprise or speculation.

Governor Matteson became, before his term had half expired, probably the most popular and trusted man in the state—so considered by all parties, and in his own political association he was singularly free from the jealousies and rivalries that usually hang on the heels of a rising public man. Had he now placed himself, or rather kept himself, consistent with his past position and his real beliefs, and those of his old constituency, and appreciated the political transition that was

going on throughout the state and nation, he could most easily have attained the goal of his ambition—a United States senatorship. He failed, and why? He was a recognized "Free Soil Democrat." When there came that political thunderclap (the Nebraska bill) which broke the democratic party everywhere, especially in Illinois, the northern part of the state, which had always been overwhelmingly democratic overwhelmingly reversed, and every northern county became republican, or anti-Nebraska, which was the same thing, and with scarce a worthy exception all the public men of that section of the state set their sails with the new wind. Matteson did not; he took no position; perhaps because he was governor—but he killed his aspirations by so doing.

An election came before the legislature in the winter of 1854-5 for a successor of Gen. Shields in the United States senate. Shields was willing to be his own successor, but his record was not entirely satisfactory on the question of the extension of slavery into the territories, which was then the itching issue between parties. Shields obtained the caucus endorsement of his party, but the opposition—anti-Nebraska men, whigs and free soilers—were a majority and controlled the legislature. Shields could get just so many votes and no more, never enough to elect him. He never could have been chosen. The bulk of the opposition united on Abraham Lincoln, and had the free soil senators fallen in with this feeling, he could easily have been elected. It was infinitely better, looking now back to what was then future, that he was not. He filled a higher place afterward.

Five of the free soil democrats—Senators N. B. Judd, B. C. Cook, John M. Palmer, and Representatives Dr. Allen and Henry L. Baker, from Madison county—refused to vote for Mr. Lincoln—when their votes would have elected him at once—on the ground, as they stated, that they could not afford to vote for any other than a free soil democrat. They steadily cast their votes for Judge Trumbull, and finally on the tenth ballot he was elected. But the play was a very close one. It was known by the democratic managers that Shields could not succeed. It was hoped that Matteson, with the entire democratic vote to back him when sprung, as he was, on the seventh ballot, and receiving two more votes than Shields had been able to command, and afterward reaching still higher—it was hoped that he was suffi-

ciently in the confidence of the free soil democrats to secure their support, but he was not; and yet at any time during this prolonged contest, if Governor Matteson had assured satisfactorily this half dozen of independent democrats of his probable course as senator, he could have been elected. Senator William H. Carlin, of Adams county, and others equally well posted, have told us that they never would have gone into that election, which they had postponed several times, if they had not been confident that, after Shields, who they did not expect to elect, had gone up, Matteson's name would succeed.

On the tenth and last ballot Matteson received forty-seven votes, the full democratic strength—Trumbull fifty and Williams one, fourteen votes being changed from Lincoln to Trumbull on this ballot, when it was evident that this change would produce success. It would have been vastly more satisfactory to personal feelings (all around) at the time if Matteson had been chosen. It was vastly fortunate in the light of future events that he was not.

When Governor Matteson passed out of his official position he retained the repute of being perhaps the most personally popular and the best business governor that the state ever had. The later shade that came over his name belongs to a subsequent article in its more appropriate time. He was in personal appearance neither refined nor coarse looking, but carrying with him the idea of stamina and force of character and leadership. Of light complexion, light hair, a Saxon look, a regular cut Grecian facial profile, square jaw, somewhat about the medium height, with a very heavy muscular frame, and a quick look and action that contrasted somewhat oddly with his bulky build. He was a very noticeable man, who would attract attention anywhere. In all the personal and social relations of life, as well as in public demands, he was proverbially generous and kind. A few years after the expiration of his service as governor he passed out of public life and influence having had a career steadily and seemingly surely mounting the ladder of prominence, and falling like "he miscalled the morning star" such as no other man has ever ran. He died at Chicago in the winter of 1872-3.

